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THE FORT DONELSON VICTORY.

Congratulatory Order from Gen. Halleck.

Upward of Six Thousand of the Prisoners Arrived at Cairo.

UNION SENTIMENTS AMONG THEM.

Two More Full Regiments Captured on Tuesday.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE FORT.

Further Interesting Particulars of the Battle.

HOW THE PRISONERS WILL BE DISPOSED OF

Gov. Harris Reported to Have Ordered Tennesseeans to Lay Down their Arms.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The following order will appear in the morning papers of to-morrow:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1862.

The Major-General commanding the Department congratulates Flag-Officer FOOTE, Brig.-Gen. GRANT, and the brave officers and men under their command, on the recent brilliant victories on the Tennessee and Cumberland. The war is not ended. Prepare for new conflicts and new victories! Troops are concentrating from every direction! We shall soon have an army which will be irresistible! The Union Flag must be restored everywhere, and the enthralled Union men in the South, must be set free! The soldiers and sailors of the Great West are ready and willing to do this. The time and place have been determined on! Victory and glory await the brave!!

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.
N. H. MCLEAN, Assistant A'j't-General.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A large number of rebel prisoners were brought down yesterday, who belonged on the Cumberland River, and as they passed their homes they looked wistfully for some face for recognition.

Many were under the impression that they would be paroled, but when they found they were to be sent North, they were ready to take any oath.

Two-thirds of the prisoners manifest a desire to return to their allegiance, and some acknowledge that they had been humbugged into their present unfortunate position.

Six thousand prisoners have already arrived here, and others will be brought down as soon as transportation can be procured.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

FORT DONELSON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Two more regiments were captured to-day to the east of the intrenchments.

A number of rebel troops have come in, and *delivered themselves up.*

About 12,000 stand of small arms have been taken.

Many of the rebel troops destroyed their arms, and large numbers were thrown into the river.

There are two water batteries to the Fort. The upper one has a heavy rifled gun, thirty-two-pound bore, and two thirty-two-pounder caronades. The lower battery contains eight thirty-two pounders and one ten-inch columbiad, mounted in embrasures.

Twelve hundred boxes of beef, and a large amount of other provisions, have also been found.

All of to-day has been occupied in embarking the prisoners, gathering up the stores and munitions, and burying the dead.

There are a great number of dead rebels still unburied.

Capt. LAYONE, Aid to Gen. GRANT, goes to Clarksville to-morrow, under a flag of truce, with the bodies of two Colonels, and to effect the exchange of wounded prisoners who have been sent to Nashville by the rebels.

TAYLOR'S Battery was charged on five times on Saturday, and each time the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

It is currently reported that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has ordered all Tennesseeans to lay down their arms.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

It is believed now that a portion of the rebel prisoners will be sent to Alton, and others to Chicago, Fort Wayne and Detroit.

Troops are continually arriving and departing for the seat of war. It is believed that, if permitted to do so, *many of the rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the side of the Union.* Numbers of the privates declare that they have seen enough of secession. The officers, however, are generally very morose, and bitter in their expressions against the North.

In addition to the killed and wounded previously reported are the Forty-fifth Illinois Commissary and Sergeant TRAVERSE, killed; Lieut.-Col. MALTBY, ball in the leg; Lieut. BOYCE, CORNELIUS SHAY, GEORGE PAPPLETON, wounded.

REPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent, in giving a description of the battle at Fort Donelson, says that when Col. CRAFT'S brigade, which had been ordered to reinforce Gen. MCCLERNAND, came up in the rear of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois and Twenty-fifth Kentucky, these regiments were lying down, and firing over the crest of a hill. They rose, and not knowing whether the force in their rear was friend or foe, the Twenty-fifth Kentucky, supposing them to be rebels, poured in a volley which did terrible execution, and was sufficient to throw the entire brigade into disorder at once, which was almost a panic. Some threw away their guns and equipments, and fled immediately. The woods were filled with stragglers; some even fled to Fort Henry. The enemy improved the importunity, and advanced upon SCHWARTZ'S and DRESSER'S Batteries, capturing five guns, and taking possession of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S headquarters, driving our forces nearly a mile and a half. Instead, however, of adhering to their supposed intentions to escape, the rebels resolved to follow up their advantage by pursuit. At this juncture, Gen. WALLACE'S Division was thrown in front, and took a position on a ridge, with TAYLOR'S battery in the centre of the road. The rebels formed on the ridge which Gen. MCCLERNAND had occupied, and, flushed with success, moved forward. As soon as they came in range, TAYLOR opened on them with grape, canister and shell, causing the rebels to quail and come to a halt, and as the infantry advanced they began to fall back, and we recovered the ground previously lost.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

About 5,000 infantry, two or three batteries of artillery, a large number of mules and wagons, an immense quantity of stores, &c., left to-day for the Cumberland.

Gen. POPE and Staff left this evening for Cairo.

About 900 Fort Donelson prisoners, including some 40 officers, arrived to-day, and will be forwarded to some point East.

The sick and wounded from Fort Donelson will be returned to their own State as far as possible. Quite a number arrived here to-day, and were sent to the Central Hospital.

In order that nothing may occur to mar the pleasure of the contemplated celebration of Washington's birth-day, the Provost Marshal has ordered that all drinking saloons be closed from sunrise of Saturday till sunrise of Monday.

The Provost Marshal also orders that no pig or bar lead shall be shipped from this port hereafter, without special permit from his office.

LATEST FROM FORT DONELSON

FORT DONELSON, Monday, Feb. 17.

The great fire which was seen up the river from this point last night was caused by the burning of the Tennessee Rolling Mills, four miles from here, by our gunboats. The works had been used by the rebels in the manufacture of shot and shell, and other war material. It was an extensive concern.

Gen. GRANT has promulgated a most stringent order against plundering from the inhabitants, also against stealing property taken in battle.

Before surrendering, the rebels threw most of their late mails into the river. Col. MARKLAND, Postal Director, however, succeeded in seizing a number of mail-bags and some outside letters, supposed to contain important information.

FLOYD'S Brigade, fearing they might be taken, threw all their arms into the river. The crews of the gunboats are now engaged fishing them out.

Capt. DIXON, the rebel Chief of Artillery and the engineer who constructed the fortifications, was killed in the bombardment of Friday in one of his own batteries.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The Investment of the Fort, and the First Day's Fighting.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CAMP NEAR FORT DONELSON, Thursday, 3 o'clock A. M., Feb. 13, 1862.

The advance guard of the Bohemian Brigade took its departure from Fort Henry, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and after a most tedious and tiresome tramp over an abominable road, relieved by a short ride on some artillery horses, arrived within four miles of Donelson, when the sound of firing was heard, and we concluded to push on, on foot, in order not to be too late for what, with exquisite irony, is termed "the fun."

Going within a mile and a half of Donelson, we found various companies of our artillery, infantry and cavalry desiring to post themselves in the situations assigned them, but which they could not discover. They marched and countermarched; went up hill and down hill; and all were extremely desirous of knowing where Donelson was—a question no one could answer.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, CURTIS F. GILBERT, and myself had become separated from the rest of the Bohemians, and thinking the battle might soon begin, wished to find a position that commanded a view of the fort and the river. We were given various directions, but after wandering through bottoms, and climbing up hills, we could see nothing of the fort, and began to conclude that there was no such thing, when we encountered the Dover Road, and learned that the Fort and outworks could be seen from a point thereon.

The road between Henry and Donelson, I may remark, is at this end through ravines and hollows, and over high hills, and at no point can one see to any distance before or behind him. In roaming about as a pedestrian, seeking a battle under difficulties, we encountered several human habitations, deserted by every one save women, a few slaves and old men.

The women were all in a great state of nervous excitement and alarm, and thought their houses would be burned, and their throats cut; but after talking with some of our officers, and being treated with respect and courtesy, they concluded the Federalists were not half so bad as they had been represented. Indeed, they declared if their own people—the Secessionists—had been as considerate as ours, they would have no cause to complain.

The entire region is stripped of arms of every kind, and most of the men have either run away, or are in the rebel army. One who travels in the South at this time must see that the Confederacy has, for months past, been straining every nerve, and that all their possible resources are in the field. The rebels have no recuperative power, and they know it. They cannot rally again; they have staked everything on the hazard of the die they have thrown; they must win or perish, and this desperate issue has given them the energy and strength they have displayed thus far in the rebellion.

The settlements in the vicinity of Donelson are very few, but the people seem to be well-supplied with provisions and poultry, and what may be considered in comfortable circumstances. Dover, the capital of Stewart County, a town of some eight or nine hundred innabitants in ordinary times, is about a mile above the fort, and at this period, I understand, nearly deserted.

The women and old men complain bitterly of the war, and are at an entire loss to understand the cause of it. They say they were prosperous and happy as they desired before the present troubles, and cannot comprehend what is meant by the "wrongs of the South." They ardently desire the restoration of peace on any terms, and declare their hatred of the promoters and leaders of the rebellion. As they are women, and privileged to say what they choose, it may be supposed there is some sincerity in their sentiments.

I have mentioned that we had learned the Dover road lead to within a certain distance of Donelson, and we were soon on the way thither, but not before the sun had set. We went outside of our lines through a piece of woods, and could see the enemy working at their redoubt, not more than a quartdr of a mile distant, and hear them talking. "D—n the nigger-stealing Yankees," greeted our ears several times; "we'll give them h—l to-morrow." The morrow has come, and their threat will soon be determined.

While we were standing on the spot, looking toward the fortifications, a mounted picket rode up and told us we were in great danger; that, dressed in citizens' attire, we were liable, especially so near dusk, to be mistaken by either side for the enemy, and have a bullet sent through our corporeal cerements; and that, had he not heard we had proceeded in that direction from our cavalry, he would himself have sent a noiseless messenger after us.

The pickets thereupon took us in charge and conveyed us within our lines, advising us to be more cautious in future, if we had any notion of furnishing correspondence to the newspapers.

The moon was soon above the horizon, and the night as beautiful and Spring-like as the day. By this time the different brigades and regiments all had their positions, and the camp-fires were lighted on the hillsides, and preparations made for preparing a simple meal and bivouacking as best they might.

The fort is said to be entirely surrounded, so that, in the event of a defeat, the rebels cannot retreat in order or disorder; but I am somewhat skeptical on this point, as the Secessionists have an aptitude for flight and escape that closely approximates to genius.

The fort is, I am informed, naturally surrounded on three sides, the back water of the Cumberland bounding it on the north and south. It is on a considerable elevation, but the number of its guns or the strength of its force is not known. I have learned that the rebels have a large number of heavy cannon, and that they are about 20,000 strong; that they thoroughly understand what would be the disastrous effect of their defeat, and are resolved to resist to the last. Most of the information circulated in regard to the fort is conjecture, little being actually known of its strength or resources.

The gunboats had not arrived last night, but were expected this morning. If they do not come then, Gen. GRANT will wait for them until noon, and at that hour open the attack with the land forces. There was occasional firing yesterday afternoon from our batteries, but the Fort did not reply; and our troops slept last night securely within easy shelling distance of Donelson, and had the rebels known it, they could readily have created a disturbance and havoc in the camps.

About one o'clock in the afternoon a skirmish occurred on the Dover road, about a mile and a half from the Fort, between our pickets and those of the enemy; and the latter was driven in with the loss of three men killed and four wounded, while we had four wounded.

The night passed very quietly, and without the least incident, our men sleeping on their arms. Gen. GRANT made his headquarters in the farm-house of an old North Carolina woman, (where I am now writing,) and all are awaiting the great battle which will probably open about 9 o'clock this morning—the gunboats no doubt commencing the siege. The army seems greatly afraid the gunboats will finish the work without its coöperation, as they did at Henry, and I have heard many emphasised desires that the land forces may be enabled to take part in the battle. I have rarely seen men more impatient and vexed than those on the road yesterday afternoon when they heard the firing in the vicinity, and they could with difficulty be prevented from breaking ranks and hurrying to what they conceived to be the scene of action.

Our soldiers all seem in good spirits, and anxious for the fight to-day. The tents are silent, the campfires are extinguished, and the troops sleeping as soundly as if they had never thought of danger, or dreamed of the approaching battle.

LATER.

THURSDAY, Fec. 13—3½ P. M.

The gunboats, it is thought, began to fire this morning about 8 o'clock, and our batteries opened on the outworks of the fort from the hill, while the different regiments were posted in various localities surrounding Donelson.

It was soon discovered the gunboats had not arrived, and the fire from our batteries, the fort, the Sharpshooters, and several of the regiments continued at intervals until this afternoon.

The battle is over for the day, and we have lost, perhaps, seven or eight killed, and forty or forty-five wounded. I have no time for particulars, as a courier is just leaving. What damage we have done to the rebels is unknown.

The fight will probably be resumed to-morrow, but at present all is uncertain. The general question is, "Where are the gunboats, and why is the fort silent?"

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING—STRENGTH OF THE FORT—REBEL AND FEDERAL LOSSES—THE GUNBOATS NOT PRESENT.

CAMP HALLECK, NEAR FORT DONELSON, STEWART COUNTY, TENN., Thursday Night, Feb. 13, 1862.

A courier is just leaving, and I have only time to say that the siege began this morning at Fort Donelson, about 8 o'clock, the sole gunboat taking part being the *Conestoga*. Why the others did not arrive is a mystery no one can solve.

Further reinforcements were received last night, it is said, at Donelson, and there are now 20,000 men, report says, within the fort. The fort incloses some fifteen acres, and the outer intrenchments a square mile. Gens. PILLOW, BUCKNER, FLOYD and JOHNSTON are at Donelson, and feel their cause will be desperate if they lose this battle.

Donelson is very strongly fortified, and has a very advantageous position, as it cannot be reached except in two or three places by anything but heavy artillery. There were but one or two points in this vicinity from which the fort is visible, and the high hills and woods render the use of cannon very uncertain.

An attempt was made to storm the breastworks about 11 o'clock this morning, by the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Illinois; and though they fought desperately, they were repulsed with considerable loss.

The First Missouri and other batteries were planted on the adjacent hills and fired during the day. The Sharpshooters—Col. BIRGE'S Battalion—did good service, and it is supposed many of the rebels were killed.

Our loss is said to be about 20 killed and some 150 to 200 wounded. Few officers were seriously hurt. Col. MORRISON, of the Forty-ninth Illinois, was badly wounded in the hip, and Capt. MENDELL, of the Seventh Illinois, was killed. A number of the Lieutenants were wounded.

If the batteries had been placed where the storming was made, it is thought the breastworks might have been carried.

At this hour the different camps are so far apart, and everything is so confused that no accurate details can be given. Exaggerated statements have been made of the loss from the enemy, but the number I have mentioned is believed to be nearly correct.

Many of the soldiers declare they saw a black flag flying from the fort, but their story is not believed.

Some of the wounded and all of the soldiers will suffer a good deal to night, as the weather has turned cold, and a heavy rain is falling.

I will write you particulars as soon as possible. The battle will probably be resumed to-morrow, and it is hoped the other gunboats will by that time have arrived.

No doubt we shall have a very hard fight, as the fort is much stronger than it was supposed to be.

Our entire force is not over eighteen thousand men.

JUNIUS.

EVACUATION OF CLARKSVILLE.

The Rebel Forces Retiring to Nashville.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

A dispatch from the Cumberland River says Clarksville is being evacuated, and the rebels going to Nashville.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

The Rebels Believed to be Destroying their Fortifications There.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cairo' Feb. 18, says:

Col. BUFORD, with a small force, went down the river on a reconnoitering expedition to-day. When within a few miles of Columbus, heavy cannonading was heard, not, however, with any degree of regularity.

On moving across the river, where he could obtain a view of the place, he discovered a heavy cloud of smoke, covering a large space.

Col. BUFORD believes that the solution of the affair is that the rebels are dismounting their guns, and blowing up their magazine, preparatory to evacuating the place.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Gov. CURTIN has been strongly urged to issue a proclamation recommending the suspension of all business on the 22d of February, and though disposed to acquiesce, decided not to do so, on account of the short notice and consequent inevitable financial embarrassment that would arise by notes falling due. He, however, issued the following general order:

The victories which have lately crowned the army of the Union and Constitution are deserving of special notice by the loyal people of the State. No fitter occasion could offer to celebrate the success of our arms, and the loyalty and bravery of our soldiers and sailors, than the Birthday of the Father of his Country. In commemoration of these glorious events in the history of the nation, it is ordered that all military organizations within the Commonwealth shall parade on Saturday next, and, at 12 o'clock M., fire a National salute.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor has accepted the invitation extended by Mayor HENRY, of Philadelphia, to be present and participate in the military celebration to take place there.

Capt. J. H. NEILL, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, formerly commanded by Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

S. S. WILLS, the publisher, and THOMAS S. PIGGOTT, editor of the notorious rebel sheet, *The South*, were arrested yesterday and taken to Fort McHenry.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

The Death-Blow of the Rebellion in Missouri.

CAPTURE OF PRICE AND HIS STAFF.

The Official Announcement from Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan.

The Rebel Army Cut Up and Scattered.

PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED.

The Stars and Stripes Flying in Arkansas.

The following important dispatch was received in Washington yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19—10½ A. M.

To Major-Gen. McClellan:

Gen. CURTIS has captured Gen. PRICE, Col. DORSEY, Col. CASS and Capt. JUDGE, of Gen. PRICE'S Staff.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

A dispatch had previously been received announcing that Gen. CURTIS was in Arkansas, in pursuit, picking up detachments of Gen. PRICE'S men, and portions of his material.

THE NATIONAL FLAG IN ARKANSAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Feb. 17.

Gen. CURTIS has driven the rebels away beyond the Arkansas line.

At ten o'clock, Sunday night, we were sixty-nine miles south of Springfield.

The National Flag now floats in Arkansas.

Several skirmishes had taken place in the defiles of the mountains. We had six wounded, and the enemy sixteen killed and a large number wounded.

We have bagged a large number of prisoners.

A messenger says that we are only a short distance behind the main body of Gen. PRICE, and we would chase him up the next morning.

There is a great abundance of forage and provisions on the route, except flour.

A train of sugar and beans starts forward from here to-night.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Brig.-Gen. Price, Son of Sterling Price, and other Rebel Officers Taken Prisoners.

SEDALIA, Mo., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Brig.-Gen. PRICE, a son of STERLING PRICE, Col. PHILLIP, Major CROSS and Capt. CROSBY, were captured near Warsaw on Sunday night, and brought to this place. The prisoners were captured by Capt. STUBBS, of the Eighth Iowa Regiment. They had some 500 recruits with them for Old PRICE in charge, but they had just crossed the Osage River, and as Capt. STUBBS had but a small force he did not follow them.

GENERALS MCCLELLAN AND HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Several reports having gained currency through newspapers, relative to Generals MCCLELLAN and HALLECK, which are calculated to mislead the public and create misunderstandings and jealousies, the *Republican* announces, by authority of Gen. HALLECK, that he has at all times received the most hearty coöperation from Gen. MCCLELLAN, and that in all military operations of this Department he has had the advice and approval of the General-in-Chief. The two Generals are in almost constant communication by telegraph.

THE REBELLION BREAKING UP.

Mr. Faulkner Declares Secession to be a Failure.

The Virginia Militia Deserting by Hundreds.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

On Saturday night, at a complimentary dinner tendered to Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, at Martinsburgh, Va., that gentleman, in a speech, said in effect, that *the policy of secession, as it had been carried out, was a failure.* It had been accompanied with an unnecessary waste of life, the best blood of the South and immense sacrifice of property. If this course was persisted in, it would pile ruin on ruin. The public sentiment of Western Virginia was opposed to it. He also intimated that he had no affiliation with those who wished the present war to continue.

His remarks were acquiesced in by the large audience present, and he had no doubt but they reflected the true sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of the upper counties of the Potomac.

News received here that Gen. PRICE, his staff and whole army have been captured, has set the city and camps in a furor of joy.

Reports from usually reliable sources say between 300 and 400 of the Berkley County militia have deserted in a body and are *en route* to cross the Potomac and join our ranks.

KEY WEST AND PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Gunboat Connecticut—Another Valuable Prize—Rumors About the Attack on Savannah—The City Probably Captured, &c.

The United States steam gunboat *Connecticut*, Commander MAXWELL WOODHULL, from Key West and Port Royal, leaving the latter place at noon of the 16th inst., arrived here, by way of Fortress Monroe, last night.

She brings a large mail, and 175 passengers, among whom are Commander HENRY FRENCH, late of the United sloop-of-war *Preble*, and the crew of the schooner *Major Barbour*, from Havana, which vessel was captured by the *De Soto* in Barrataria Bay, and a prize crew put on board.

Among her passengers are also Lieuts. John Hurl, but and John E. Colville; Sergeants A. J. Spalding and D. C. Smith; Corporals W. S. Hartley and S. W. Titherty, from the Ninety-first New-York State Volunteers, who are on recruiting service.

She has on board twenty-five prisoners from Cedar Keys and Hatteras Inlet.

The *Connecticut* brings the body of Lieut. MARCY, Captain of the United States ship *Vincennes*, who was accidentally killed at the Southwest Pass, by the recoil of a howitzer which he was firing.

Nothing important had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the *Matanzas*.

On the day the *Connecticut* left, rumors were circulating to the effect that Savannah would certainly be captured in two or three days.

The National forces had taken possession of the Island De Florian, in the Savannah River, upon which a battery was being erected.

Our gunboats had so far succeeded as to cut off communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah, and a rebel steamer belonging to Com. TATNALL'S fleet had been captured.

The following is a list of officers attached to the *Connecticut:*

Commander, MAXWELL WOODHULL; Executive Officer, Bushwood B. Taylor; Acting Masters, C. P. Marshman, J. J. Leinneken, and G. E. Hill; Assistant Surgeon, S. D. Flagg, Jr.; Acting Assistant Paymaster, P. W. Ames; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Alex. McCausland; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. H. Ames, Elisha Marten, S. Crolins; Paymaster's Clerk, G. L. Mead; Acting Master's Mates, John Daly, W. H. Mead, H. D. Wetmore, J. Roberts, A. B. Langworthy, J. P. Jones; Acting Carpenter, J. P. Carter; Gunner, S. A. Parkhurst.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sailing of Vessels with Supplies for the Burnside Expedition—Gen. Burnside still at Edenton, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 18, via BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.

The steamer *Stars and Stripes* sailed for Hatteras this forenoon, with a full cargo of ammunition.

The schooner *Exertion* is also loading with ammunition, and will probably get off in the morning.

The steamer *Connecticut* arrived from Port Royal this afternoon, which place she left on the 15th instant.

The *Connecticut* brings no news, except that the operations against Savannah were still going on.

A flag of truce carried several passengers to Norfolk this morning, but no news was brought back.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S forces still occupy Edenton, and have thrown out pickets some six or eight miles. No mention is made of any further advance.

The steamers *Thomas Jefferson* and *Baltimore* have sailed for Hatteras, the latter with a cargo of ammunition.

The *Jersey Blue* sailed this afternoon with two hundred and fifty troops from Annapolis.

REBEL REPORTS OF BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

THE FIGHT AT ROANOKE ISLAND, ETC.

The *Day Book* appropriates a half column to further particulars of the fight at Roanoke Island. It states that:

"Pork Point Battery was under the command of Major HILL, and although the enemy directed most of their firing against it, yet, at the end of the first day's fight, only one man was killed and three wounded. During the night the enemy landed a force, estimated at from eight to ten thousand, and at 8 o'clock the next morning, (Saturday,) commenced moving forward, when our artillery stationed on the main road beyond the swamp, opened fire with artillery from three pieces, which consisted of one 24-pound howitzer, one 12-pound and one 6-pound field-piece. They were in charge of Lieut. WILLIAM SELDEN, Lieut. KENNEY, and a Captain whose name we could not obtain. The guns were managed with great skill and bravery, and nobly poured forth volley after volley for the space of three hours. The Federals brought three of their mountain howitzers to bear upon the work, but the Confederates stood until all their ammunition was gone. In the meantime the vessels of the enemy opened fire with their Dahlgren guns, which, however, did but slight execution. As for the Wier Point battery, it did not fire more than four shots, as its position was too remote to work effectively. The aggregate killed on the Confederate side was but ten, as follows: Capt, O. JENNINGS WISE, Capt. ROBERT COLES, Lieut. WILLIAM B. SELDEN, and seven privates.

Gen. WISE sent a flag of truce to Roanoke Island, which was soon returned with the bodies of the killed, and they were brought up in the steamer *Arrow.*

We learn from a gentleman who left there on Thursday evening, that Elizabeth City had thirty buildings burned, amongst which were two hotels. He says, of his own personal knowledge, the place was fired by its own citizens.

The Federals have succeeded in taking twenty-five hundred prisoners. They confess a loss of three hundred killed, amongst whom were two principal colonels, and other prominent officers."

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says:

"Our total loss during the battle of Roanoke Island was acasioned, unless either Norfolk is attacked or possession is obtained of some leading line of railroad, and therefore it is, we take it, that the attention of our authorities will be, or at least ought to be, directed to the protection of the lines of communication, especially of water communication, leading from the navigable waters of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds in the direction of any of our public works. The Black Water, although deep, is so narrow and crooked that it might be stopped by trees felled across it."

The *Day Book* of Feb. 15 says:

"The Federal troops had all reëmbarked at Edenton and gone to some other point. At Elizabeth City about thirty houses and two hotels were consumed. The Federal officers at Edenton had assured the people that they had not come to rob and harrass them; but while the officers were making this assurance and giving orders, the soldiers were filling the gunboats with cotton they found in the cotton-houses.

It was rumored that Elizabeth City had been evacuated by the Federal troops.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Currituck on Friday, that several of the Federal gunboats reached the canal on Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, and commenced a fire of shot and shell on our men, who were engaged in barricading the canal. On Thursday fifty-nine Federal vessels were lying off Roanoke Island, and twenty had gone up the Albemarle Sound."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

Speech of the Queen at the Opening of Parliament.

ALLUSION TO THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

Mr. Adams Protests Against the Recent Declaration of Neutrality.

Important Financial Measures of France.

THE THRONE OF MEXICO.

Acceptance by Maximilian of the Crown.

PLANS OF THE ALLIES.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES REVIEWED.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at noon on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th instant, arrived here yesterday morning. The news is two days later than that brought by the *Edinburgh*.

The *Nashville* was seen on Monday evening, Feb. 3, by the steamer *Hammonia*, five miles outside the Needles, steaming from the Channel with all speed.

It was reported at Southampton that another large Federal steamer (the *Brooklyn* (?) was cruising off the Isle of Wight.

The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* left Cowes on Thursday morning, Feb. 6, for the westward.

The Cork *Herald* says that a long paddle steamer with two funnels and three masts, was seen steaming slowly three miles east of Cape Clear on the 31st ult. She did not show any colors or name, and it was conjectured from the peculiarity of her movements that she was an American privateer.

The Boulogne *Messenger* says:

"Mr. Commissioner SLIDELL—that very expensive gentleman for England—arrived here by the *Prince Maude* on Thursday last. The wretched weather prevented many of the habitual attendants from being on the quay when the boat arrived, and those few who were there did not know that at least £1,000,000 was passing them in wet clothes and cold aspect. Mr. SLIDELL went direct to the station, and proceeded by the first train to Paris."

Mr. YANCEY went out as a passenger in the West India Mail steamer *Seine*, which sailed from Southampton, on the 3d, for St. Thomas.

In its issue of the 5th, the London *Times* is emphatic in favor of non-intervention in the American question, or with the blockade. It says in regard to the latter:

"*If we ask the Federal States to let cotton come out of the Southern ports, it must be on the ground that blockades are no longer tolerable, and ought to be abolished, like privateering.* The partisans of this change in the law of war assert that the restriction on trade ought to relate only to goods contraband of war, and that at all times the ports of a belligerent State ought to be left open to neutrals, who should be free to trade just as in time of peace. *To such a doctrine we must give a firm opposition. The idea of abolishing blockade seems to us one that can only keep its place in a mind incapable of logical reasoning.* That two nations should struggle to overcome each other, and that yet each should bind itself to interfere in no way with the trade which makes its enemy capable of resistance, seems to us an absurdity too great for serious discussion. The right of putting a stop to all the commerce of the enemy, whether by land or sea, is necessary to the carrying on of war, and can never be relinquished. Mr. COBDEN and those who think with him, seem to imagine that there is a great difference between the practice in the two cases; but it is certainly not so. All trade is prohibited to an enemy, whether by land or sea, and it would be as reasonable for our merchants to expect the Federals to allow their enemies to use the Charleston and Savannah Railroad for the purpose of internal traffic as to use the ports which it connects for the purpose of shipping cotton. *We, as a great naval Power, should be the last to demand what would be not only contrary to reason and justice, but to our own dearest interests.*"

Financial operations of much importance have just been arranged between the French Government and some English capitalists, foremost among whom are Messrs. BARING. The object is to sustain the Paris Bourse and to facilitate the proposed conversion of the 4½ per cent. stock. The French Government, it is stated, desire to borrow a sum, ranging, according to different reports, between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 sterling, but believed to be the former, from London capitalists, on the security of French Rentes, for a period of three months, with an option to the tenderers of an extension to six months. The rate of interest to be paid is 4 per cent., which, on a three months' loan, would be equivalent to 6 per cent., and it is to be stipulated that if the Bank minimum should in the interval be put up to 4 per cent. an additional 1 per cent. is to be paid from that day.

The *Times'* City Article says there can be little doubt the whole amount will be speedily furnished. The effect on this side is not expected to be much more than to prevent the anticipated reduction of the rate of discount to 2 per cent., unless the total should prove to be £4,000,000, and be drew on rapidly, instead of gradually, and even this would only lead to an approximation between the rates of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, which, at present, are respectively 2½ and 4½ per cent. Our capitalists, instead of making 2 per cent., by their balances, will make 6 per cent., owing to this sudden Paris demand, and trade will be saved the consequences of inflation.

The London *Shipping Gazette* states, on "the best authority," that the French Government had directed the Superior Council of Commerce to institute an inquiry into the operation of the French Navigation laws, with a view to important modifications and revisions.

Trade throughout France showed no improvement.

The Paris Flour market was unchanged, but domestic Wheat was rather dearer.

The Bourse had been firm, but closed dull and drooping at 71.40.

The Official Vienna *Gazette* publishes an article in which it states that the idea of the cession of Venetia would be "disgraceful, infamous and absurd."

The Spanish Ministry deny that any arrangements have been made for Mexico, and declare that the Mexicans will be free to choose their own Government.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the Allies must complete their work by giving Mexico, in accordance with the wishes of the Mexican nation, a strong and durable Government.

France is to borrow from two to four millions of pounds of English capitalists for a brief period, to sustain the Bourse during the conversion of the 4½ per cents.

A Committee has been appointed by the Minister of

oreign Affairs for the regulation of the indemnity due from Mexico to France.

Señor LA FUENTE, Mexican Minister at Paris, will have no relations with M. THOUVENEL, but remain in Paris in a private capacity.

The Austrian Press continues strongly to protest against exchanging Venetia for the throne of Mexico.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that England accepts the monarchical candidature for Mexico on condi ion o the Mexicans freely consenting to it.

Correspondence is received saying that the *Sumter* is still lying at St. Roch with not funds enough to pay the expenses she has incurred.

The United States Consul has given a banquet a Cadiz to the former prisoners of the Sumter. The following toasts were given: "Peace to America," and "The Queen of Spain."

The Prussian Chambers will discuss the whole position of affairs in Germany. The Progressist Party have proposed several energetic resolutions on the German question.

The insurgents marching against Bucharest, fled on the approach of the Government troops. A mob of 150 peasants were surrounded and arrested.

The details of the Russian Government expenditures, &c., are as follows:

	Roubles.
National Debt	54,000,000
Imperial Household	5,000,000
War Debt	100,000,000
Naval	20,500,000
Home Department	7,500,000
Financial Debt	27,000,000
Pensions	13,000,000
Public Works	9,000,000
Subsidies to the various branches of industry	8,000,000
Income Poll Tax	28,000,000
Land Tax	25,000,000
State Property	12,000,000
Tax on Liquors	124,000,000
Customs	32,000,000
Postal Department	7,000,000
Stamp dues	6,000,000

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech on Foreign and Domestic Relations, Delivered by Royal Commission

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:

We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that Her Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction by which Her Majesty has been overwhelmed, by the calamitous, untimely, and irreparable loss of her beloved consort, who has been her comfort and support. It has been soothing to Her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow, as well as of their appreciation of the noble character of him, the greatness of whose loss to Her Majesty and to the nation, is justly and so universally felt and lamented. We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that she looks with confidence to your assistance and advice.

Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and Her Majesty trusts there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe. A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers from on board a British mail packet by the Commander of a ship-of-war of the United States. That question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by the disavowal by the United States Government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer. *The friendly relations between Her Majesty and the President of the United States are therefore unimpaired.* Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested on this occasion by Her Majesty's North American subjects.

The wrongs committed by various parties and by successive Governments in Mexico upon foreigners resident within the Mexican Territory, and for which no satisfactory redress could be obtained, have led to the conclusion of a Convention between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French and the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of regulating combined operations on the coast of Mexico, with a view to obtain that redress which has hitherto been withheld. That Convention and papers relating to that subject will be laid before you.

The improvement which has taken place in the relations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of China, and the good faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfill the arrangements of the treaty of Tien-Tsin, have enabled Her Majesty to withdraw her troops from the port of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her forces on the coast and in the seas of China.

Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her influence for the preservation of peace, has concluded a Convention with the Sultan of Morocco, by means of which the Sultan has been enabled to raise the amount necessary for the fulfillment of certain treaty arrangements which he had contracted toward Spain, and thus to avoid the result of a renewal of hostilities with that Power; that Convention, and the papers connected with it, will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a due regard to prudent economy and to the efficiency of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that measures for the improvement of the law will be laid before you, and among them will be a bill for rendering the title of lands more simple and its transfer more easy. Other measures of public usefulness relating to Great Britain and Ireland will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation; but we have reason to believe the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory. Her Majesty confidently commends the general interests of the nation to your wisdom and your care. She fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and may guide them to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of Her people.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

No More Talk of Intervention—Financial Aspects of the American Struggle—Mr. Seward the Future Dictator of America—The Mexican Expedition Unpopular—Intercourse Between the South and Europe Through Mexico—Archbishop Hughes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

The question of foreign intervention in American affairs is almost forgotten; the two most ultra secession papers, the *Patrie* and *Pays*, give now and then a blast of the trumpet in order to cover the retreat, but that is all.

From all parts of Europe we learn that the satisfaction on the settlement of the *Trent* affair is unbounded, and following upon it there is a greater demonstration than ever of sympathy for the United States in the struggle for the maintenance of their integrity. The common sense of the people everywhere revolts at the idea that the greatest experiment in free government the world has yet seen should be imperiled in its existence by such a power as negro Slavery, and there is a general rejoicing that a war with England has been averted, and this last hope of the Slavery party defeated. A few minds have been poisoned, and, like all minorities, they make more noise than the majority; but what is stated above seems to be the sentiment of the great body of the people throughout Europe.

More attention is given now to the financial than to the political condition of the United States, and those especially, who borrow their opinions from England, predict a general bankruptcy, then anarchy, and finally a complete break-down.

The monarchical party, which had been gradually diminishing as years rolled by, are again taking heart at the events in America, and begin to grow bold in the preaching of their abstract doctrines. Monarchies in Europe are upheld and defended on the ground of expediency, in view of the traditions and habits of their people; but now it is believed that only a monarchy will save Mexico—such, at least, is accepted very generally as the sole remedy for the state of anarchy which there prevails. The Slave States, also, are believed to be favorable to a monarchy, and the condition of the Northern States at the present moment, it is contended by some, would be ameliorated if the power of the Government was concentrated in the hands of one person. An able financial writer in the *Constitutionnel*, discussing at length the want of brains to find a plan for raising money to carry on the war, predicts that the Government will soon be in such a condition from the want of funds, that the power will necessarily fall into the hands of a Dictator, and gravely discusses the qualifications of Mr SEWARD and other gentlemen for that position! Thus in taking a superficial view of the subject, in seeing the different republics of North and South America in anarchy and confusion, with more elements of peace and prosperity than the old countries of Europe, while the latter are at repose, they draw a conclusion all in favor of the monarchical system. Thus, for the present, the general cause of liberalism is suffering by the contrasts the monarchists are able to draw.

I was not mistaken in my last in saying that there was an under-current of dissatisfaction about the Mexican Expedition. The days of chivalry are fast giving place, even in France, to ideas of material progress, and people begin to count the cost in outlays and incomes with much more exactitude than formerly. And as it is impossible to find anything like a just return, either in glory, indemnity or commerce, for this expedition, it would have been more popular if it had staid at home.

It appears to be true that Gen. ALMONTE leaves Southampton this week for Mexico. His personal friends say he is going to look after his property; the newspapers say he is going out to work for the establishment of a monarchy and the Duke MAXIMILIAN. But as he is to return to Paris in April, in time to assume the position of Ambassador of whatever Power the Allies may establish, (if they succeed in that part of their programme,) we may conjecture that he is going on both the errands attributed to him.

Messrs. SLIDELL and EUSTIS, it appears, have come abroad to reside permanently, whatever may be the result of the contest between the two sections. Mr. ROST goes to Madrid, Mr. MANN to Brussels, and Mr. YANCEY returns home. The sympathetic States are thus supposed to be England, France, Spain and Belgium, or else why not send agents also to Russia, Italy, Austria, Prussia and Holland, which are more or less maritime States, and have a large trade with America? But little favor, however, is shown among honorable men to persons who go abroad to sell out their country, no matter upon what conditions, and we imagine that when the four new agents who have just arrived shall have sounded the ground, they will renounce, or at least grow weak in the discreditable business for which they have been sent to Europe. When one thinks of the honorable position occupied by Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL in the Senate of the United States, where they were leading men in the affairs of a great nation, and compares that position with the one they occupy at the present moment, one has difficulty in comprehending how men of such natural pride of character can reconcile themselves to it.

A deputation of Mexicans, according to the *Patrie*, is also on its way to this country, to contract with foreign Powers upon the terms of reorganization of their country; and upon this subject the *Independance Belge* says: "We attach but little importance to this deputation, and a still less esteem to individuals who thus traffic the destinies of their country with foreign Powers."

The communication between Europe and the South now takes place so regularly by way of Matamoras, in Mexico, that not only do passengers and letters pass without interruption, but even packages are thus sent. Letters are directed in bundles to a secession agent at Matamoras, in order that the postage may be paid.

Archbishop HUGHES has fallen into a most unhappy discussion on the question of Slavery with the *Journal des Débats*—a discussion in which the venerable Archbishop is still more unhappy in being defended by the reactionary Catholic paper, *Le Monde*. The *Débats* attacked the Archbishop for a long article republished from his New-York journal in the *Monde* and attributed to his pen, an article in which, while strongly defending the Constitution and national integrity of the United States, he defended also Slavery from the designs of the ultra Abolitionists. The *Débats*, naturally enough, could not draw any distinction between the classes of Abolitionists, and could not understand how a Catholic prelate of the standing of Archbishop HUGHES could put himself before the world as the apologist for such an institution, on either political or humanitary grounds. This was published six weeks ago in the *Débats*, and the reply of the Archbishop only appeared this week, from which we are left to infer that it was the republication of the criticisms of the *Débats* in your paper which attracted the Archbishop's attention to the subject. The reply of the Archbishop in the columns of the *Débats* is far from satisfying that journal, and perhaps most readers, of his soundness on the question of Slavery, and provokes from that paper some comments which must be far from agreeable to the Archbishop. The *Monde* this morning comes to the rescue of the prelate in a two-column article, which treats the subject with much more clearness and cleverness than was to be expected, and defends the Archbishop's position much better than he does himself.

The last we have heard of the privateer *Sumter* was at Gibraltar, where she had been expelled from the port by the Governor, without coal, provisions, or money in quantity sufficient to sustain more than a short cruise. She has also been reported at Genoa and at Algiers, and as having had a fight on the Mediterranean, but none of these reports are probably true.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGAINST INTERVENTION—A LETTER OF RICHARD COBDEN.

From the London Times, Feb. 4.

The 12th annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN presiding.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was a little more than a formal record of the proceedings which had been adopted by the Council of the Chamber during the year.

Mr. J. C. EWART, M. P., seconded the motion by the Chairman, and in doing so expressed his hearty concurrence in the respectful allusion contained in the report with respect to the death of the late Prince Consort. He said all of them must deeply deplore the continuance of those sad proceedings which had taken place, and which are yet occurring in America. England, he considered, had very properly all through preserved the strictest neutrality in regard to those disputes, and the greatest anxiety had been shown in the House of Commons, to avoid the introduction of any thing which would wound the feelings of the Americans. He (Mr. EWART,) was glad that the American Government and people had met the *Trent* affair in the manner they had done. Though late, they had made the *amende honorable*, and that ought to be considered satisfactory. He could not, he said, avoid expressing his deep regret at the blockading of Charleston harbor. Mr. SEWARD had, indeed, stated that it was only a temporary blocking up, but he (Mr. EWART) feared that it would be found much more difficult to remove the obstacles than Mr. SEWARD appeared to think. A gentleman just returned from Charleston had told him (Mr. EWART) that twenty-five whalers laden with stone, closely cemented together, had been sunk there, and the only reason why the remaining portion of the harbor had not been blocked up was because it was defended by the guns of Fort Moultrie. He hoped there would not be a repetition of such acts in the other ports of the Southern States. England would, he was sure, be strongly inclined to support any effective blockade of the ports; but if the reports he heard were true, that of upwards of 100 vessels trading between Havana and the Southern ports of America, only six had been captured, it was quite clear that the blockade could not be considered effectual, and that they would be justified in disregarding it. How far such conduct on our part might be wise or politic, was another question. *His own conviction was, that we should continue to pursue the same non-interference we had hitherto pursued, and leave the Americans to fight out their own quarrel.* His further belief was, that before many months were over we should see those differences brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. EWART concluded by seconding the motion of the Chairman, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. MACFIE moved, and Mr. S. JOB seconded, the motion that thanks be voted to the members for the county and borough, Mr. JOHN LAIRD, M. P., being *ex officio* a member of the Council.

Mr. HOLDERNESS asked if the Chamber had taken any steps to protect British interests in the ports of the Southern States. He understood that many British merchants were prevented from following their occupations, and that they had no means of communication with any of Her Majesty's ships-of-war.

Mr. CHILTON, who in the meantime had assumed the Chair, explained that the general question of the troubles in the States, and the rights of belligerents at sea, had received the anxious attention of the Council, who were almost unanimously of opinion that all private property should be respected at sea, and that it would be to the advantage of this and all countries that this should be the principle of belligerent rights. [Hear, hear.] The question, however, of the protection of the property and rights of private individuals trading in or with the Southern States—particularly as that trade was supposed to be entirely closed—was one that could not be taken up by the Chamber unless brought before it on an actual motion, or upon an actual case. While on this subject he might be allowed to read a letter which had been addressed by Mr. COBDEN to Mr. HORSFALL, M. P., (just before the news of the *Trent* outrage was received,) and forwarded by Mr. HORSFALL to the Chamber. The letter, which was read, was as follows:

DEAR MR. HORSFALL: The question of belligerent rights, on which you took a part repeatedly in the House, must come up for discussion—I hope for settlement, in the next session. To me it seems as clear as noonday, that if the articles of the Paris Conference respecting the rights of neutrals are to have the force of international law—of which, I suppose, nobody, except Mr. BENTINCK, has expressed any doubt—then it must be the interest of England—nay, a vital necessity—for her to go forward and agree to the American doctrine of respecting private property at sea even against armed Government ships. And it is equally clear to me that we must go a step further, as suggested by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Government, and agree to put an end to blockades. It is very desirable that these questions should be well discussed by the Chambers of Commerce, especially that of Liverpool, before they are brought before Parliament. I hope your Chamber has entertained the subject.

Mr. CHILTON said he cordially agreed with Mr. COBDEN, believing that belligerents had no rights to interfere with something which had precedence of them—namely, the rights of peace. The rights of each and every nation freely and quietly trading with each other stood first upon all occasions. Belligerents could only step in to override those rights when permission to do so was absolutely necessary for the actual prosecution of military or naval operations. This was a simple principle, upon which ultimately (perhaps not immediately) these questions must be decided.

Mr. HALL, in the course of some further discussion relative to the blockade, *strongly protested against the principle of a neutral Power stepping in and interfering in the quarrels of another nation, and taking action to prevent the legitimate Government of any State from reducing to obedience any portion of its subjects.*

Mr. EWART denounced the stoppage of Charleston harbor as an atrocious act. He said he hoped that in these civilized times he would never see harbors which had been given by the Almighty to the whole world, permanently blocked up, which he very much feared was the case in this instance.

Mr. MACFIE, on the part of the Council, disclaimed any Northern or Southern bias in their treatment of the question.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES."

According to Mr. DAWES, then, it is now a contest whether the contractors shall eat up the North or the North shall eat up the South. This he thinks is a contest between such vigorous appetites that sixty days will decide it. If that be so, we think we should be inclined to back the contractors. We see no great impossibility in the contractors, with the aid of the appliances which Mr. DAWES details, being able to devour all the substance of the North, but we see great difficulties in the way of the conquest of the broad wildernesses and vast tracts of the South in sixty days. We offer it, however, to Mr. EWART and his friends at Liverpool to fortify them in their patience, that even Mr. DAWES puts the possibility of the North continuing this waste at no longer than sixty days.

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

From the Manchester Guardian.

A dinner was given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, on the 4th inst., at which, among other invited guests, was Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, one of the members for the borough. When the names of the members were proposed as a toast, Mr. BRIGHT responded in a speech of some length, and in his usual practical and forcible style. Referring to American matters, he said:

"There can be no question at this moment which is more worthy the serious attention of all thoughtful people, and of the Government of this country, than the question of the position of Lancashire. We have had, as general rule in the case on all great questions, a world of nonsense talked with regard to American affairs. We are told that the blockade is a paper blockade, and totally ineffective, at the same time that we are told it is so grievous a calamity, because it is so effective, that it is necessary to break it down. We know that while cotton might be bought in New-Orleans at this moment at eight cents, or fourpence a pound, that if it could be put down in Liverpool it would sell readily at 1s. or 1s. 2d. We know also, that at the South almost everything they import is selling—if there is anything at all in the country—at five, ten, or fifteen times its price; and whatever may be said of a ship escaping the blockade now and then, *I believe that it can be demonstrated that there never was, in the history of Europe, a blockade at one time so effective throughout so long a line of coast.* But that, of course, is no particular advantage to us, who wish to have some of the produce of the Southern States. I mention it only to show that the pretences for interference on that ground, are vain and foolish. People don't appear to think that interference means war. There is a general impression in England that, somehow or other, America has gone to the dogs, and that this country, with its vast fleet, might do anything it likes with it. But suppose anybody had asked you in 1850 whether the United States were a very easy power to trample on, everybody would have said "No;" but at this moment the population is greater than was the population of all the States of the American Union in 1850. More than that, 99 per cent. of all the maritime wealth and power that then belonged to the Union belongs now as it did before to the North, and, therefore, unless men go upon this principle, that a man whom you were very civil to before he met with an accident, may be meddled with without danger when he has his arm in a sling, I say that nothing can be more ignorant or more foolish than the idea, that the United States, as now governed from Washington, are a Power that can be trampled on as though they were a few discontented provinces in a state of anarchy, such that any one might insult and injure them at his pleasure." [Hear, hear.]

The honorable gentleman concluded by *strongly urging neutrality in the American war, expressing his belief that the interests of Lancashire, at this moment, depended absolutely upon a perfect and a friendly neutrality on the part of this country and this Government.*

W. ANGERSTEIN, M. P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On the 4th inst., a meeting of the Electors of Greenwich was held to hear an address from Mr. ANGERSTEIN, one of the Members for the borough. The speaker said:

"He had to express his joy that another great calamity had been happily averted, and that was a war with the Americans. He could not but express the utmost admiration at the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in making the most complete and efficient arrangements for any contingence, and for the noble manner in which they, and especially Earl RUSSELL, had maintained the national honor. He thought the North was wrong in designating as rebels those who were in arms to gain the independence of the Southern States. He was no Southerner, and should indeed be sorry to express sympathy with the views of those who for many years had upheld Slavery; but they had to deal with the fact that several sovereign States, who had once entered into a compact of union with other States, now declared their intention to win their own independence. He could not forget, also, that the Southerners were disposed to carry out to the utmost the principles of free trade, while the North maintained a system of protection. But, notwithstanding these facts, *he considered it would ill become this country to interfere in the quarrel.* He fully believed that, with regard to the blockade of the Southern ports, England and the other nations of Europe had no right to interfere, and that the question ought to remain with the Americans. He concurred with the sentiments uttered by Mr. HORSMAN before his constituents, at Stroud, that whether the Americans chose to have two or even three separate Governments, mattered not to us. *Even if Lancashire suffered—bad as that evil might be—it was no reason why this country should commit a wrong.* The threatened evil of a short supply of cotton had, to some extent, been productive of good, as it had led to serious inquiry relative to obtaining the material from other than American sources. The Government had paid great attention to this subject, as well as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Supply Association, and he believed the result would be that, in a very short time, we should not by any means be dependent on America."

ARGUMENT OF MR. CAIRD, M. P., AGAINST INTERVENTION.

From the London Star, Feb. 4.

On Thursday night, Mr. CAIRD addressed a large meeting of the electors and non-electors in the Music Hall, Dunfermline. Provost WHITELAW occupied the Chair.

Mr. CAIRD addressed the assembly at great length, chiefly on the American question. After alluding to the population and the productions of the Northern and Southern States at the time of the formation of the Union, and the immense increase of wealth and political power which the latter derived from the invention of the cotton gin and the growth of the cotton manufacture, the honorable gentleman continued:

"The question has arisen to us—and I have endeavored to explain the position of the South—shall we ally ourselves with the small number of masters controlling 4,000,000 slaves, or maintain our alliance with the 19,000,000 freemen of the Northern States? Let us calmly consider it in two lights—the first, the lower one of self-interest—the second, the higher one of our responsibilities as freemen. The first view has many plausible reasons to advance in favor of the Southern alliance; in the first place, we have about 2,000,000 of people in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Glasgow, and other manufacturing districts—we have about 2,000,000 of our fellow-countrymen dependent, either directly or indirectly, upon the cotton trade. The scarcity of cotton has already begun to tell upon their employment. A large number are working short time, and there is every probability from present appearances that during the next six months a greater proportion of them must suffer great privations, and at last they must be supported almost by charity. This is a very grave consideration. I grant it. But the second argument that is used is, that by opening the blockade, immediate relief would be afforded to this large population by the supply of cotton, known to be stored up in the South, the product of the unusually abundant crop of last year, and a bloody struggle would thereby be brought to a termination. It is also argued, that looking to our own interest, we should make friends of the South, because we would not only get abundant supplies of cotton from them, but we would also secure the whole of their carrying trade—a consideration of no little importance. If we follow out the recommendations of this argument, we must come to the agreement, along with France, of breaking the blockade, even although it should cost us a bloody war with the Northern States. [Applause.] But there is another side of the question—I am still arguing it upon the lower and more material view of it. The other side of the argument is: It is a most dangerous thing that so large a portion of our community should continue to rely upon so precarious a supply of the great staple of manufacture as must always arise by reliance upon slave-grown produce. You cannot tell what convulsion may arrise in these States within six months, within one month, which may put a stop to our trade. It is most dangerous to our trade that it should be dependent upon a system so unstable. [Applause.] If, on the other hand, we undergo the present hardship, we shall thereby open up new sources of supply, and especially we may look with hope to India, where, instead of having 4,000,000 of slave laborers, we have 150,000,000 of free laborers, all clad from head to foot in cotton, and producing at this moment enormous quantities of cotton, and wanting only the improvements which European energy and knowledge would bring, and the facilities of carrying cotton to the coasts, which European enterprise would soon supply. [Loud applause.] Now, this suffering to which we are exposed by the want employment in the factory districts, serious though it is, cannot for a moment be compared, in the expense it would cost the country, to the enormous expense which would be incurred in the event of a war with the Northern States of America. *Taking the very lowest ground, it would be far cheaper for us to support these people on half work, or altogether idle, than to go to the enormous and wasteful expense—both of money and of life—of war.* [Applause.] But our interference would at once stop any trade which has been left to us with the Northern States by their protective tariff; and I was glad to hear, by accident to-day, from an American gentleman here making purchases from your manufacturers, that that protective tariff would not really prevent a good trade being done, if only peace were reestablished in their own country. Now, remember it is not the South that takes our goods. The poor slaves have no money to buy clothing. They are clothed in the very scantiest and coarsest fashion. They are not the purchasers of the manufactured goods of this country. The rich and free North, whose energies are employed in raising from a rich and fertile soil the gifts of Nature, and who have no time to turn their attention to manufacturing—they are the people who are the great consumers of our manufactures. That is a material consideration. If we go to war we lose that trade entirely. Then, too, a circumstance of great importance arises, which has not yet, I think, been publicly mentioned. A war with the Northern States would close to us the supplies of corn, upon which we are at present greatly dependent. I have seen with astonishment the circulation of a rumor that the French Emperor had determined to interfere in this quarrel, and break the blockade of the Southern States. I have no belief in that, and for this reason—the French Emperor is a wise man. He knows, from the great scarcity of corn this year in France, that he cannot get a sufficient supply. The great source from which he has hitherto got his supply is the Northern States of America. We know that, and he knows it. If we keep peace with the North, we have 2,000,000 of people put upon short time; whereas, if we interfere in this quarrel, and break the blockade, the Northern States will turn against us, and we will have in this country 30,000,000 of people put upon short commons, and 36,000,000 in France by the stoppage of the importation of corn from these States, which would be a greater loss to us than the loss we are at present experiencing. [Applause.] Of the immense quantity of flour and Indian corn imported during the last year, one-half came from the Northern States of America, and at this moment the principal supplies, both of this country and of France, come from the Northern States. A war with America would, within one month, raise the price of wheat 20s. per quarter. We have yet seven months till harvest. I am a farmer, and I know that you would have wheat very much higher than that I am referring to. *Well, gentlemen, I think you will agree with me that, on striking a balance even on the low ground of self-interest, the balance must fall on the side of non-interference, and leave the two parties to fight it out as they best may,* because, if we interfere, we shall do more mischief a great deal than if we stand by. [Applause.] But when we take the higher ground of our responsibilities as freemen, we cannot for a moment hesitate.

THE NEW DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY—DISSATISFACTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

The publication of the "The orders and directions for the observance of neutrality" has not only called forth, as was to be expected, great indignation on the part of Mr. ADAMS, but some difference of opinion among home critics as to the policy and propriety of the course taken by the Foreign Office, for which I was less prepared. There is among us an active and intelligent party of strong sympathizers with the North, who have all along complained that the tone of our Government to the Washington Cabinet has been studiously cold and unfriendly, even if there has been a formal observance of neutrality. This party might be expected to find in Lord RUSSELL'S notification a new instance of unfriendliness to the North. But I hear not a few intelligent and well-informed persons, not connected with this party, disposed to doubt the policy, as well as the necessity, of promulgating orders and directions of which the effect will be to close all European ports against both Federal and Confederate ships-of-war. These objectors say that the notification is an innovation; that it introduces new restrictions on the rights to shelter and hospitality of ships-of-war belonging to belligerent Powers with which we are peace. They anticipate that similar orders and directions will be promulgated by France; indeed, one of the most stringent parts of the order—that which prohibits vessels-of-war from more than twenty-four hours' stay in port—has already been acted upon by Spain, at Cadiz, in the case of the *Sumter*. They say that not only are the orders harsh and unfriendly—which is to be regretted—but that they would be followed by serious and practically inconvenient consequences if the Federal Government should, as may be expected, issue a similar notification as to our ships-of-war seeking Federal ports.

It is reported that the Admiral commanding on the North American station, finding a Federal cruiser at the Bahamas playing tricks of the same kind as those the *Tuscarora* has lately been playing in Southampton water, had refrained from giving her notice to quit, mainly because of his fear of provoking retaliation in the case of English ships of war in Federal ports, which would, as he knew from practical experience, be extremely inconvenient. He therefore contented himself with warning the offender, and rowing guard around her after dark. This, they say, would have been quite enough at Southampton.

In answer to these objections, it is maintained in favor of the course taken by Lord RUSSELL that the notification is not an innovation, nor the application of novel restrictions, but the putting in force of the strict international rules affecting the war-ships of belligerents in neutral ports and waters. As to the closing of European ports against both Federal and Confederate ships-of-war, this, so far from being an objection, they say, to what Earl RUSSELL has done, is the very best reason for it. It is desirable to confine the war, so far as it can be confined, to American waters, and to prevent the commerce of either North or South being interfered with on this side of the Atlantic. The attainment of this object, it is said, will more than outweigh the inconvenience of any retaliation the Federal Government can make on our ships-of-war.

It is probable that Mr. ADAMS will find no lack of organs, in the Press and in Parliament, for utterance of that indignation at the course of our Government, of which he is said to make no secret. But he may thank the conduct of the *Tuscarora* for what has taken place. It was utterly in the teeth of the international proprieties which govern belligerent vessels of war; it has given superfluous and disagreeable occupation to one of our frigates; and no one knows how much to the local authorities at Southampton and to the Foreign Office; and it was exposing the good understanding between the Governments to no inconsiderable risks. I see no reason to doubt that the Government will be able to make out as good a case for the action taken in this matter as for the rest of its conduct in connection with the American civil war.

The opinion gains stronger and stronger ground that the Government, if pressed at all to interfere with the blockade, will easily be able to maintain the ground it has taken. And I hear doubts expressed if the Opposition will attempt to make any *casus belli* with the Government out of the American question. It is believed that, however ready an unscrupulous and shifty leader of the party might be to make capital out of any dissatisfaction that the trading or manufacturing interests may feel at the interruption of the commerce with the United States, he will find it impossible to carry his great and powerful party along with him in such a manœuvre.

THE SUMTER AT SEA.

THE CAPTAINS SHE CAPTURED.

From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 4.

On Sunday night last, the Spanish steamer *Duero*, arrived in Liverpool from Cadiz, having as passengers on board three gentlemen late in command of different American ships, all of which had been captured by the Confederate steamer *Sumter*, and burned at sea. The Captains are MINOTT, late of the *Vigilant*; SMITH, of the *Arcade*; and HOXIE, of the *Eben Dodge*. They were the prisoners of Capt. SEMMES, who, when the *Sumter* visited Cadiz recently, put them on shore there, whence they have been forwarded to this port by the American Consul there, and hence they propose returning to America by the Canadian steamer *Bohemian*. They describe the *Sumter* as a very indifferent screw propeller of about 500 tons. She is armed with four short 32-pounder guns and one 68-pounder pivot gun. She is amply provided with small arms, has abundance of ammunition, and abundance of provisions of all kinds, as may be expected from her helping herself so plentifully from various sources. Her crew, when she entered Cadiz harbour, was ninety-nine, all told, mostly Irish, but with a slight intermixture of English. The captains say that the crew are very discontented, and that eleven deserted on entering a Spnish port. The marines on board are all Irish, and they add, that, of forty-three prisoners on board on arrival at Cadiz, all the negroes, who formed a large proportion of them, were retained as a part of the crew of the Confederate steamer.

As each of the captains relates circumstances somewhat different from the other, we shall take each in turn, and first that of Captain HOXIE. His vessel, the *Eben Dodge*, was 1,222 tons, and belonged to Bedford, United States, whence she sailed on the 26th of November last on a whaling voyage to the South Pacific. She was provisioned and provided in all respects for a three years' voyage, and had a large store of water. Her crew had three years' clothing, and the findings of the ship and crew were all of the best. On December 8th, in lat. 61° N., lon. 50° W., about ten o'clock A. M., weather thick, a steamer hove in sight showing American colors, and immediately fired a shot across the bows of the *Eben Dodge*, and then running up the Confederate flag, soon ranged alongside, coming up under her stern. Captain SEMMES ordered Captain HOXIE to take his boat and come on board, bringing his papers, stating that the steamer was the Confederate vessel *Sumter*, a statement, however, which Captain HOXIE had anticipated. Captain HOXIE on going on board was received by the first lieutenant, who conducted him to the cabin, where he found Capt. SEMMES. Having examined the papers, the *Sumter's* commander said, "Oh, yes, it's all right; she is the lawful prize of the Confederate States, and I shall burn the ship." He next observed, "I am short of water, and you have plenty. I must have some of that," and he forthwith ordered Capt. HOXIE to go back, sending an armed boat's crew with him, and to fetch off all the water. They did take away about 1,000 gallons, and also took off a quantity of soap, tobacco, and a great cask of packed clothing. The whole of the charts on board the prize were also taken, the captain's sextant and chronometer, and being again brought on board the *Sumter*, Capt. HOXIE was ordered by her commander to bring one bed on board, with one trunk of clothing, and no more. His mates and crew were restricted to one bag of clothing each, and he was advised to "look smart" about it, as he (Capt. SEMMES) must fire the ship. The conditions were complied with as speedily as possible, and the whole of the carpenter's plant having been taken on board the *Sumter*, the *Eben Dodge*, was set on fire, and the *Sumter* bore away about sundown, leaving the prize blazing from stem to stern. Soon after this, Capt. SEMMES called Capt. HOXIE aft, and said, "Have you any money?" adding, "It will be as well to be candid, for if I have any reason to doubt what you say, I shall have you searched." Capt. HOXIE replied that he had $150, which he was ordered to hand to the purser of the *Sumter*, who, Capt. SEMMES said, would take care of it. Next morning, Capt. SEMMES said the men belonging to the *Eben Dodge* had brought too many clothes on board, and ordered nearly all save what they stood in, to be taken from them. Capt. HOXIE describes the condition of the *Sumter* as filthy, and complains that he was detailed to a berth among the petty officers of the ship, but apart from these inconveniences he had no other cause of complaint—save forcible detention, denudation of cash and property, and destruction of his ship. In this respect his companions give concurrent testimony. We should add that one of the boats of the *Eben Dodge* was also taken by the *Sumter*.

Capt. SMITH, of the schooner *Arcade*, 122 tons, belonging to Portland, Me., sailed thence on the 10th November, with a cargo of molasses for Guadaloupe. On the 20th of that month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, being in lat. 20° 35' North, lon. 57° 12' West, the steamer *Sumter*, bearing an American ensign, bore up, and sent an armed boat's crew on board the *Arcade*. The crew took Capt. SMITH on board the *Sumter*, along with the ship's papers, charts and chronometer, &c., announced her a lawful prize in due form, and that she must be burned. All the valuables, however, were first taken off. Capt. SMITH was informed that he must confine his equipment, on removal, to a bed and trunk of clothes, and his men to a bag each; and this having been arranged, and the men brought on board the Confederate steamer, the *Arcade* was fired. Capt. SMITH having only $5 on him when questioned, was allowed to retain it.

Capt. MINOTT, of the *Vigilant*, 652 tons, belonging to Bath, Me., sailed from New-York on the 21st Nov., for Falmouth, for orders; on December 3d, about 9 A. M., in lat. 29° 12' N., lon. 57° 20' W., a steamer, having the French ensign hoisted, hove in sight, came rapidly up, and proved to be, as Capt. MINOTT conjectured, the *Sumter*. The *Vigilant* was ordered to heave to, and two armed boats' crews were sent on board. They took away the ship's papers, and Capt. MINOTT on board the steamer; and, after examing the papers, Capt. SEMMES declared the *Vigilant* a lawful prize to the Confederate States, adding that he should burn her. He then gave permission to Capt. MINOTT to fetch the customary trunk of clothes and bed, and the usual equipments for the others of the crew. A boat's crew sent on board took away all books, charts and other things of value from the *Vigilant*, together with whatever valuables belonging to Capt. MINOTT were on board, including sextant and chronometer, and at about 2 P. M. the prize was set on fire and left burning. Most of the crew of the *Vigilant* were negroes, and these were immediately incorporated with the crew of the *Sumter*, and set to work. In a conversation with Capt. MINOTT, Capt. SEMMES said it was all fair, adding, "You would have taken me if you could;" to which the former replied, "Yes, and should do so now if you gave me the chance." Capt. MINOTT was also questioned as to whether he had any money; but having only $14, that was left with him. He was, of course, taken to Cadiz.

On the 4th of January, this year, the *Sumter* reached Cadiz, and the captains were released on the 7th. Before putting them on shore, Capt. SEMMES assembled them and several of their officers and their respective crews, and telling them he was going to send them on shore, said "the American Consul would take care of them." Capt. HOXIE then requested that the $150 he had intrusted to the purser of the *Sumter* might be given up to him; but Capt. SEMMES said, "O, that is contraband of war, and is confiscated." They were then landed, and several of Capt. HOXIE'S crew had to be supplied with clothes by the American Consul. The steward of the *Eben Dodge*, who was ill at the time of the capture, died on board the *Sumter*.

THE RUSSIAN DISPATCH RESPECTING THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The *Nord* is the first to publish Prince GORTCHAKOFF'S dispatch to M. DE STOECKL, the Russian Minister at Washington, on the subject of the American apology for the *Trent* outrage. This document is dated St. Petersburgh, Jan. 9, and is as follows:

MONSIEUR: The Federal Government will not doubt the keen interest with which we have followed the various phases of the recent incident which has held in anxious suspense the attention of the two worlds.

His Majesty the Emperor has not presumed too much on the wisdom of the Cabinet of Washington in being convinced that at this serious juncture it will only consult its sentiments of justice and conciliation, and the interests of the country.

It is with the most profound satisfaction that His Imperial Majesty has seen his anticipations confirmed by the determination which has just been taken by the Federal Government.

Although it has only reached our knowledge at present through the medium of the journals, our august master has been unwilling to delay the transmission to the President of the sentiments with which His Majesty appreciates this manifestation of moderation and equitable spirit—all the more meritorious in that it was rendered difficult by popular impetuosity.

I need not add, Monsieur, that in remaining faithful to the political principles which she has always defended, even when these principles were turned against herself, and in abstaining from taking advantage, in her turn, of doctrines which she had always repudiated, the American nation has given a proof of political honesty which will acquire for it an incontestible claim to the esteem and gratitude of all Governments interested in seeing the peace of the seas maintained, and the principles of right prevail over force, in international relations—in the repose of the world, the progress of civilization, and the well-being of humanity.

His Majesty the Emperor is pleased to hope that the same wisdom and moderation which dictated to the Federal Government its latest resolutions

terests of the Southern States and the whole country. Slavery is the "sick man" of the United States. The Abolitionists of the North, where Slavery does not exist, see the situation of the "sick man" at a distance through a telescope. Their exaggerated views influence their prescriptions.

There are several cities in the South where Slavery is perpetual, and where the yellow fever and the cholera are frequent visitors. One could not suppose that any Archbishop or Bishop could wish to make himself the advocate of cholera or yellow fever. What he would do would be to abandon the treatment of these maladies to the inhabitants of the cities where they prevail, and the physicians who know in what manner they can be cured or mitigated; but our Abolitionist doctors of the North, who dwell far from Slavery and these epidemics, would wish, in the interest of humanity, to burn the cities of the South, which they would consider as the most prompt means of purifying the air, of destroying and exterminating, by a single remedy, the cholera, Slavey, and the yellow fever.

There are in the Southern States four millions of slaves. Abolish Slavery all of a sudden, and what will become of them? What will become of their masters? What will become of the products of their labor, of which Europe has such need? The Abolition Party of North America take no account of all this.

I hope, Sir, that you will have the kindness to publish these few observations in your widely circulated journal. The article in question has been read in Europe, doing wrong with your readers to my reputation as a Catholic Archbishop. If, then, you believe that a reparation is due to me, I am persuaded that, in your impartiality, you will accord it. I have the honor to be, Sir, your devoted servant,

JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York.

COMMENT OF THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.

In its editions of the 18th and 21st of last December. *Le Monde* reproduced in two parts, from an American journal,—the New-York *Metropolitan Record*,—a long disquisition, containing an apology for Slavery. In publishing this plea, *Le Monde* prefaced it with the following notice:

"The article of Mr. BROWNSON, of which we have made known the substance, was written upon the appearance of M. COCHIN's book, entitled *l'Abolition de l'Esclavage*. These exaggerations of Mr. BROWNSON should not remain unanswered, and Archbishop HUGHES, of New-York, has replied to them through the columns of the *Metropolitan Record*. European readers who desire to form a just idea respecting the American war, will find truths in this article of the learned prelate which are well worthy of receiving their attention. For this reason we publish the translation."

In our issue of the 25th December, we expressed the surprise and disgust which we naturally felt at seeing a French journal, and Catholic *par excellence*, complacently opening its columns and giving its indorsement to this singular diatribe, in which the author attempts to show that the only cause of the civil war which desolates America, is that which he repeatedly characterizes "a clique of Abolitionists." Archbishop HUGHES, whom, upon the faith of *Le Monde*, we had designated as the author of this article, writes to us to-day, that the *Metropolitan Record* is alone responsible for it, and that if his name is affixed—of which fact he appears to be ignorant—the signature is forged.

Our readers will understand, after having read the preceding note of introduction, what degree of blame should rest upon us for any personal abuse which may have fallen upon the American prelate because of our having designated him as the author of the article reprinted in *Le Monde*. Perhaps we have the right to be surprised that Archbishop HUGHES should have believed it to be his duty to address us, protesting against an assertion, the responsibility of the first publication of which belongs to others. Nevertheless we do not see any reason for not welcoming his protest, upon which we should have much to congratulate him, if it were not for the profession of faith which he has seen proper to unite with it, and which to us seems a little equivocal. While denying that he has ever said a word in favor of Slavery, the worthy prelate avows that he is decidedly opposed to Abolitionism, as it is understood in America; and to judge of his sentiments and principles upon this subject, from the tone of his entire letter, it is clear that if Archbishop HUGHES is not the defender of the *peculiar institution*, he is, notwithstanding, by his own admission, the declared opponent of those who have undertaken its destruction. To reconcile this opposition to Slavery with this antipathy to Abolitionism seems to us a very difficult task. We believe that there are not two ways of understanding Abolitionism, and when one is opposed to Slavery, it appears to us that the best way of proving it is to favor and prosecute Abolition by every possible means, even at the risk of finding himself accused of a *fanatical zeal* by the Archbishop of New-York, and by those who abhor Slavery after his fashion.

Our reverend correspondent, who is desirous of engaging in a controversy with us on this subject, ingeniously compares Slavery to the yellow fever and the cholera, which are prevalent diseases in Southern cities, and he thinks that, without making himself the advocate of yellow fever and cholera, the only course he could follow would be to abandon the treatment of these diseases to the populations who suffered from them, and to the physicians who know the manner of treating them. This reasoning is admirable; but the Archbishop of New-York forgets to examine the question to ascertain whether the people of the Northern States should not have the right to take necessary measures for protecting themselves against yellow fever and cholera, the only fellow-citizens of the South are doing all that they can to infect the pure atmosphere, and spread and propagate upon Northern territory the plagues with which they are themselves infested.

But we abridge the controversy, and leave to the European public the question of deciding at what point the opinions and ideas, whereof the letter of the American prelate is the exposition, disagree with the ideas and opinions expressed in the document for which he declines to hold himself responsible.

The Escape of the Nashville.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

This heading, which for the last three or four weeks has so repeatedly been encountered in the columns of the *Times*, appears, it is to be hoped, for the last time to-day. The small blockade has been raised, and both *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* are now free of our waters. Notwithstanding the close surveillance which, since the 8th of January, the first-named vessel has exercised over the latter, the Confederate steamer has cleverly managed to outwit her more formidable antagonist, and made good her escape. By the calm patience of the one, and the roving propensities of the other, the twenty-four hours' law has operated to secure for the *Nashville* an immunity from at least present capture.

As has already been stated, the *Tuscarora* left the river, pursuant to notice, last Wednesday, and anchored in Yarmouth Roads, where she remained till Saturday, when she removed to Portland Roads. The restless spirit of her commander, Capt. CRAVEN, could not, however, let her be still, and on Monday the *Tuscarora* again came inside the Needles, and moved up to Cowes, to take in a supply of coal. Taking advantage of this return, which gave the *Nashville* the priority of start, Capt. FORIM announced his intention to sail yesterday afternoon.

Immediately on his being made aware of this intention, Capt. PATEY, the Admiralty Superintendent at this port, went down to Cowes in the steam-tender *Sprightly*, and gave notice to Capt. CRAVEN that he must not leave within 24 hours of the *Nashville*, which was then under way down the river. He also gave orders to Her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, which was also at Cowes, to be ready to enforce the law, if necessary. The *Nashville* got clear of the dock about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and steamed down the river, the *Tuscarora* having the mortification of seeing her run past her down the Solent, she herself being restrained from following by the threatening attitude of the *Shannon*.

The *Nashville* was piloted out by BOWYER, one of our Southampton pilots, who left her five or six miles outside the Needles, about 6½ o'clock, under full steam, and the last heard of her was her being passed by the *Hammonia* steamer, bound in from New-York. Before leaving the ship, the Lieutenant of the *Nashville* told BOWYER to give his compliments to any of the *Tuscarora's* officers whom he might see, and tell them that when their ship could make 16½ knots per hour she might give chase, but otherwise it would be useless. BOWYER states that the engineer of the *Nashville* told him they had all agreed that the ship should never be captured, and that he had all the valves of the engine so arranged that she could be blown up in a moment, so that if they ever heard of the *Nashville's* capture, they would also hear of a violent explosion.

The twenty-four hours during which the *Tuscarora* was held in custody by the *Shannon* were up at 5 o'clock this afternoon, by which time her intended prey must be some 200 miles or more away from her. This afternoon the *Tuscarora* was in Cowes Roads, with steam up, and the *Shannon* outside of her. Some of the *Tuscarora's* officers were ashore here at a late period of the afternoon.

Financial and Commercial.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 5—A. M.

COTTON.—The market is dull, but Friday's prices are steadily maintained. The sales yesterday (Tuesday) were only 3,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Some authorities call prices the turn in favor of buyers.

Trade at Manchester keeps quiet and unchanged, but occasionally prices favor buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR slow, and a shade easier, but not quotably lower; sales at 29s.@31s. 6d. WHEAT in moderate demand, at previous rates. Red Western, 10s. 10d.@12s. 2d.; Southern, 12s. 3d.@12s. 5d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. 3d. ₱ 100 lbs. CORN quiet; Mixed, 31s.@31s. 3d. ₱ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and easier. Pork also dull and offered at 2s. 6d. reduction. Bacon in fair demand at low rates. Lard almost nominal at 43s. 6d. @46s. Tallow dull and neglected. Butchers Association 45s.@46c.

PRODUCE—Ashes rather easier. Pots, 33s.@33s. 6d., Pearls, 33s. 6d.@34s. Sugars dull. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Linseed rather lower. Resin quiet; offers at 12s. 6d.@13s. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine, no sales—70s. offered and refused.

LONDON MARKETS.

American WHEAT firm, but FLOUR dull and difficult to sell. SUGAR quiet and rather lower. COFFEE a shade higher. TEA firm. RICE quiet but steady. TALLOW dull at 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. LINSEED OIL, 33s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

English funds were dull and without material fluctuation. Consols closed on the 4th at 92¼@⅜. Foreign and Canadian stocks were very active at daily advancing prices.

Money was easy, but gold continued to be withdrawn from the Bank for transmission to the Continent.

Latest Financial Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

From the London Daily News' City Article Feb. 6.

There was an increased demand for money yesterday—2½ per cent. was asked in many quarters.

From the London Times' City Article of Feb. 6.

The financial accounts from New-York state that the Federal Government of America have resolved to persist in their scheme of flooding their country with paper. The Australian gold shipped to England during the month of December amounted to about £700,000.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols—Money	92¼@⅜
Consols—Account, (March 6)	92¼@⅜
New Three per Cents	92¼@⅜

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 6.

COTTON.—Sales, for two days, 14,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜.

American Securities are quiet and steady.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Numbers enumerated, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 284, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 11, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 352, 353, 311, 361, 364, 175, 193, 202, 249, 298, 366, 246, 247, 329, 343, 24, 378, 379, 380, 381.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—NOS. 3323, 613, 2947, 1005, 3343, 2211, 3329, 2863. *Part II.*—NOS. 1350, 3498, 3592, 3566, 3258, 2352, 2922, 1854, 3496, 3556.

A Stock Speculation, and the Unfortunate Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

William Clark vs. Charles A. Meigs et al.—This was an action to recover the difference between two hundred shares of Illinois Central Railroad Stock, (sold by the defendants in violation of instructions, as alleged by the plaintiff,) at 52, and the price of the stock on the 14th of January, 1861, which was 77⅛. The complaint alleged that the defendants were brokers, and purchased at his request, on the 15th day of November, 1860, the stock in question, at 61, for sixty days. That on the 19th of November the defendants, without authority from the plaintiff, sold the stock for 52. That the stock was worth, on the 14th of January, 1861, the expiration of the sixty days, 77⅛. The amount claimed was $5,238.

The defence set up was, that by the agreement under which the Stock was purchased the plaintiff stipulated that should the price decline, he would pay the defendants, in sums of $1,000, sufficient money to secure them in holding the Stock. That on the 15th of November, plaintiff paid the defendants $1,000, and a like sum again on the 17th of the same month. That the Stock still declining, the defendants, on the 19th, requested the plaintiff to pay them the further sum of $1,000, which he refused to do on the ground of inability. The only fact for the jury to decide was whether the defendants did or did not agree with the plaintiff, on the 19th of November, to wait until the next day for the $1,000, plaintiff swearing that they did, and one of the defendants that they did not so agree. The Court charged that if the jury found for the plaintiff, the measure of damages would be the difference between 52 and the price at which the stock could have been sold on the 20th of November, 1860, and not the difference between 52 and 77⅛, the value of the stock on the 14th of January, 1861. On the 20th of November, 1860, the stock was worth 55, and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $800.

Hyde & Penfield for plaintiff; Wheeler & Armstrong for defendants.

An Agent who was not an Agent—The Doctrine of Estoppel.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Charles F. Harris, Appellant, vs. Hamilton Murray et al., Respondents.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to compel an accounting and settlement of the affairs of a firm in which the parties to this action were partners. A pretended sale as alleged, was made of the plaintiff's interest in the firm under two executions against him, and the defendant Murray was the purchaser on the sale. It was claimed by the plaintiff that Murray acted for him in the purchase, and as a trustee and agent for his benefit. The answer of Murray admits the sale but denies that it was made by his procurement.

The complaint was dismissed in the Court below, and the following are the grounds of appeal. That the sale was irregular and void, and passed no title to the purchaser, and that the Court erred in allowing proof of the sale. That the doctrine of estoppel *in pais* is purely of an equitable character, and can be resorted to only to prevent a fraudulent assertion of a state of facts different from those before asserted by words or acts, with a willful intention of misleading, and by which an innocent party has been misled; and the ruling of the Court was erroneous in deciding that the defendants could avail themselves of this doctrine. The main point of the respondent is, that the plaintiff was present at the sale, and was silent, and was therefore estopped from avoiding the sale. Decision reserved.

Barney, Butler & Parsons for appellants; William Harris for respondents.

Liability of the City for the Acts of its Agents—Negligence in not Properly Instructing Laborers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Carman et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an action to recover of the defendants for alleged negligence on the part of their agents. The action under the old practice would be an action on the case.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs are the owners of certain lands adjoining the Croton Aqueduct lands, belonging to the Corporation. On their land were seven large fruit trees in a parallel, or nearly parallel line, of the Croton Aqueduct land, on which, also, were similar fruit trees; that the defendants instructed certain laborers to cut down and clear the Croton Aqueduct lands of all such trees thereon, and that in consequence of the carelessness of such laborers, and the negligence of the Corporation in not having persons familiar with the boundary lines between the lands to superintend the work, the plaintiff's trees were also cut down and removed.

The defendants demurred to the complaint, objecting that it did not allege such a negligence on the part of the City as would make it liable for the injuries complained of.

The Court now held that the City was liable. The servants committed the act in the course of their employment, ignorantly, under the supposition that they were on the land of the defendants. A proper precaution on the part of the defendants would have prevented the injury. It was plainly the duty of the defendants to have given such instructions to their laborers as would have enabled them to discriminate between the property or trees of the City, and those of the plaintiffs. Had the defendants supposed the trees to be their own, and directed them to be cut down, they would certainly be liable. It is not less an act of culpable negligence, that they failed to give such directions as would have caused the injury to be avoided.

The demurrer overruled; defendants to answer in ten days, on payment of costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

District-Attorney SMITH, yesterday morning stated to the Court that he had caused the counsel appearing for various parties now in custody to be present this morning, that some arrangements might be made with reference to the criminal calendar, for the trial of which the Court would meet on Monday. Mr. Spencer, who appeared for Riley, indicted for murder on the high seas, stated that he desired that trial to come on as soon as possible, and it was accordingly fixed for Monday.

As there was a case on trial, Judge SHIPMAN said he would not interrupt its progress for this arrangement, but directed counsel to be in attendance on Monday morning, when the cases would be called over, and the days of trial fixed.

Legal Notice.

Chambers Calendar will be called at 10 o'clock by Mr. Justice LEONARD, in General Term-room.

The Richmond *Dispatch* admits that the aggregate force of the rebels now in the field is but two hundred thousand.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 19, 1862.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	90	160,000 American Gold	103¾
1,000 U. S. 6s '68, Reg.	90	100,000 do	103⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	90	3,000 do	b15 103⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s 81, Cou.	s15 89⅞	35,000 do	b30 103¾
40,000 do	90	1,500 do	103
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½ Yrly.	88½	10 Penn. Coal Co	85½
1,000 do	88	30 Pacific Mail S. Co	95
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65, Cou.	88	25 do	b60 95
7,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	79½	55 do	94¾
3,000 do	79½	225 do	94½
34,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	99	50 do	s30 94
20,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60,	100	5 M. S. & N. I. R. S	44
1,000 Ky. State 6s	89	50 do	43¾
1,000 do	88½	550 N. Y. Cen. R. P. opg	82½
5,000 Ill. War Loan	81	160 do p.&c.	82½
3,000 do	81½	200 do	b30 82⅝
3,000 do	81½	25 do	82⅝
1,000 Ind. State 2½s	55	100 do	s30 82½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55	100 Erie Railway	s30 34¼
3,000 do	54½	100 do	s60 34⅜
37,000 do	54¾	90 do	34⅜
1,000 Va. State 6s	57	200 do	34½
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s	66	10 do	34¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	s30 48	200 do	34⅝
24,000 do	48	50 Erie R. Pref	s60 58¾
6,000 do	48½	50 do	58¼
1,000 do	b20 48¾	100 do	s10 58¾
7,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	60	300 Reading R	43
1,000 Cal. State 7s	84½	110 Mich. Cen. R	53½
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	98½	50 do	s30 53½
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs	84½	500 do	b30 53¾
4,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st M	80	15 M. S. & N. I. R.	22¾
1,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	101½	250 do	b30 22¾
3,000 Harlem 2d M. Bs.	95	50 Panama R	119
1,000 Ter. H. & Al. 1st M	92	200 Ill. C. R. S	62⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. R. 2d M.	16	20 C. Col. & Cin. R	10?⅜
5,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	104	300 Gal. & Chi. R	68⅛
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M	69⅞	250 Clev. & Tol. R	44⅛
7,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M	48	100 do	b30 44¾
4,000 M. & Fdu Ch. 1st M	89½	200 do	s30 44¼
40 Chatham Bank	69	200 do	b4 44¼
10 Shoe & Leath. Bank	81	60 Chi. & R. I. R.	54¾
10 Park Bank	91	10 Mil. P. DuChien R.	20
28 Del. & Hud. C. Co	96⅜	49 New Jersey R	124¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	90	1,000 Amer. Gold	s15 103⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	90¾	3,000 do	103
3,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	79¾	2,000 do	103¼
10,500 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Nts	99	5,000 do	b60 103⅜
1,000 do	99⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. R. opg	82½
1,000 Virginia State 6s	57	50 do p.&c	82½
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	48	100 do	s15 82⅝
5,000 do	b30 48¾	50 Pac. Mail S. Co	94⅝
5,000 Mo. St. 6s iss. to Iln. & St. Jo. R.	60	250 do	94
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55	50 do	94¼
5,000 Ill. War Loan	82¾	150 do	b30 94⅜
1,000 N. C. State 6s	67	100 Erie Railway	34⅜
1,000 do	67½	138 Erie Railway Pref	58⅜
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. p.c. b.	98½	50 do	s15 58¾
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	77½	50 do	b30 58⅝
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	87	50 Harlem R. Pref'd	30
1,000 N. Ia. 1st Mg.	89½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 55⅛
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93¼	10 do	55⅜
1,000 do	93¾	50 do	55⅝
5,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1M.	89½	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 44
3,000 Clve. & Tl. S. F. B.	85	400 do	44⅛
1,000 Mich. C. & P. c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	101¼	200 do	b30 44⅛
		50 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	54¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of January, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 31st of that month, thus completing seven months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of January, 1862, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$6,763,396
Dutiable Goods warehoused	3,146,725
Free Goods	2,552,050
Total entries January, 1862	$12,457,171
Against January, 1861	19,565,182
Decrease this Season	$7,108,011

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $163,658, against $7,262,229 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was, $4,356,252, or $1,214,527 more than went into Bond.

The exports for the month of January, 1862, were:

In Domestic Produce	$12,053,477
Foreign Goods reexported	176,686
Specie	2,658,274
Total clearances January, 1862	$14,888,437
Against January, 1861	
In Produce	$10,277,925
Foreign reexported	865,918
Specie	58,894—11,202,737
Increase this Season	$3,685,700

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past seven months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1, 61.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1, 60.
July	7,942,000		24,817,000
August	7,836,000		25,708,000
September	6,074,000		16,005,000
October	7,884,000		15,703,000
November	8,740,000		14,974,000
December	9,263,000		15,079,000
January	12,457,000		19,565,000
Total seven months	$60,196,000		$131,941,000
Foreign Specie	11,339,000		15,427,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62 From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$9,553,000		$7,526,000
August	9,652,000		8,013,000
September	9,878,000		9,233,000
October	12,904,000		10,067,000
November	14,110,000		11,263,000
December	13,660,000		10,611,000
January	12,053,000		10,278,000
Total 7 months	$81,810,000		$66,990,000
Foreign reexported	2,413,000		4,078,000
Total 7 months	$84,223,000		$71,068,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62 From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	11,000		6,564,000
August	3,000		7,455,000
September	16,000		3,758,000
October	15,000		2,106,000
November	48,000		525,000
December	893,000		202,000
January	2,658,000		59,000
Total 7 months	$3,634,000		$20,669,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$81,810,000		$66,990,000
For'n Goods Reexported	2,413,000		4,078,000
Specie	3,634,000		20,669,000
Total of all	$87,857,000		$91,737,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	2,069,590		4,504,066
August	1,558,824		4,496,243
September	1,642,382		3,038,803
October	1,672,616		2,632,078
November	1,851,384		1,794,748
December	2,334,847		1,171,862
January	3,351,657		2,059,202
Total 7 months	$14,281,300		$19,697,002

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861-62. From July 1.		1860-61. From July 1.	
July 4	$811,368	July 12	1,514,884
July 15	1,244,000	July 23	673,290
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Aug. 2	988,678
Aug. 13	944,568	Aug. 13	1,003,381
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	791,661
Sept. 3	757,629	Sept. 23	1,202,657
Sept. 13	1,100,693	Oct. 14	870,157
Sept. 23	953,340	Oct. 20	992,484
Oct. 4	932,776	Oct. 23	810,225
Oct. 13	1,011,707	Nov. 2	1,241,939
Oct. 23	1,026,332	Nov. 14	911,620
Nov. 3	887,805	Nov. 26	1,087,071
Nov. 15	875,730	Dec. 3	822,419
Nov. 25	829,807	Dec. 14	1,083,213
Dec. 4	870,246	Dec. 25	1,225,219
Dec. 16	979,005	Jan. 3	1,455,385
Dec. 23	822,058	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 4	710,842	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Jan. 14	885,923	Total 7 ms.	$21,100,198
Jan. 25	602,767		
Total 7 ms.	$20,350,105		

On the opening of the Stock Board this forenoon, there was an increased demand for the State Stocks of the West and South; Kentucky rose 2½ ₱ cent.; Illinois 1½; North Carolina in request at 66; Virginia 57, and some considerable parcels of Tennessee taken at 54¾ ₱ cent. The firm demand for Missouri was maintained, and 48@48¼ ₱ cent. paid for $40,000, to which $20,000 was added at the Second Board. The Federal Stocks were steady, and the Railway Mortgages firm and in request. In Gold, the transactions of the day were less than yesterday by nearly one-half, the registered sales being about $250,000. The reduced price of 103¼@103¾ brought forward buyers, and while outside business was done on the Street at 102¾@103 ₱ cent., the final quotation left off, as it opened 103¼@103¾ ₱ cent. The market for the Railway Shares was inclined to dullness at the early Board, but there was little or no yielding in prices, compared with yesterday, and speculative sellers were not disposed to supply the Stocks bid for beyond a few hundred shares of each description. The course of Pacific Mail was an exception, the price being down ¾@1 ₱ cent. At and after the Second Board, the general tone of the market improved, and while there was no decided buoyancy in actual sales, the bidding at the close manifested decided firmness. The following were about the last figures:

New-York Central	82⅝	Rock Island	54½
Erie	34⅜	Illinois Central	62⅜
Erie Preferred	58¾	Missouris	48⅜
Toledo	44⅜	Tennessees	55
Mich. Central	54	United States 6s, '81	90
Michigan Southern	22¼	Galena	68⅜
Mich. Guaranteed	44	Pacific	94¾

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares; the demand being more general than usual of late:

New-York	85	Ocean	68
Manhattan	116	American Exchange	81
Merchants'	85	Chatham	67
Mechanics'	94	B'k of the Republic	83
Union	86	Bank of N. America	75
America	97	Hanover	60
City	105	Metropolitan	86
Phenix	87	Shoe and Leather	81
Greenwich	120	Corn Exchange	85
Merchants' Exch'ge	73	Continental	71
State of New-York	75	Commonwealth	72
Commerce	78	New-York County	85
Commerce Scrip S'k	83	Park	94
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n	75		

The Railway Mortgages continue in good request, and prices improving. The following were the bids this morning on the regular call:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	90	P. R. 7 ₱ c. guar. by Mo.	39
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr'n.	90	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	93¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	91
Erie firsts, '58	106	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₱ c.	46
Erie seconds, '79	104	Ch. & N. W. firsts	88
Erie thirds, '82	96	Ch. & N. W. seconds	15
Erie fourths, '80	84¾	Han. & St. J. seconds,	30
Erie fifths, '88	76	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	104½
Hudson firsts, '60	107	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	102¾
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	101¾	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	99¼
Hudson thirds, '75	86	L. E. & Wab. firsts	77¾
Hudson convert. '67	78¼	L. E. & Wab. seconds	48
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100¾	Pel. Lack. & West. firsts	104½
Harlem seconds, '64	94¾	Pel. Lack. & Wes. sec'ds	97
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	99¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	84½
Mich. Cen n. f. s. 8 ₱ c. '82, 101		Lack. & West. Bonds	98
Chi. Burr & Quincy	98	Long Dock Co	107
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	99½	Cin. H. & Dayton	83
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. Ass. B.	69½	Mil. & P. D. C. 1sts, pr'f.	77
N. Ind. Goshen Line	85	Mil. & P. D. C. 2ds, pref.	54
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c. '86		Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Mort.	89¾

The unpleasant weather on the Street made business somewhat dull in Money and Exchange. The latter is unsettled by the decline in Gold and the better supply of Merchant bills. The quotation for best Bankers' is called 114½@115 ₱ cent., with very little done thus far for Saturday's steamer. The busiest place in the Street was the Sub-Treasury, where about $2,000,000 in Gold is in the course of disbursement to the numerous holders of the first issue of Treasury 7-30 ₱ cent. Bonds for the half-yearly interest due this day. The crowd continued in the office until after 3 o'clock.

The news from Tennessee, Missouri and Columbus this afternoon imparts additional confidence to our business people that the end of the rebellion is drawing near. Should Columbus be evacuated, and the authorities of Tennessee voluntarily ground their arms, trade and commerce down the Mississippi as far as Memphis and up the Tennessee and Cumberland, will be immediately reopened, and unquestionably with great activity. The course of trade will be North instead of South from all the shipping points in Tennessee, including Memphis, which, with its 350,000 or 400,000 bales of Cotton per annum, is within 250 miles of Cairo, the lower terminus of the Illinois Central. Large stores of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses have also accumulated at Memphis for the first favorable market and in return, the wants of that portion of Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, in the way of Flour, Grain and Provisions, must be very considerable as well as pressing.

We understand, says the *Journal of Commerce*, that Mr. S. S. GILPIN, who has been proprietor of the Exchange Reading-Room for the last thirty years, has taken rooms in the building corner of William-street and Exchange-place, to be used as a Merchants' Exchange and reading-room after the first of May next.

Parties desirous of avoiding the trouble of making their schedules, and waiting for their interest now due on the United States Treasury Notes, can have their coupons cashed immediately upon presentation at the office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS., corner of Broadway and Wall-street.

Railroads of the State of New-York—Report of the State Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, Feb. 18, 1862.

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of New-York:

In compliance with section 103, chapter 140, Laws of 1859, I respectfully submit the Annual Report on Railroads, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861, as prepared by my Deputy, GEORGE R. PERKINS, as follows:

REPORT:

During the year sixteen companies have been organized and their articles of association have been filed, as required by law, in the office of the Secretary of State. They are as follows:

Albany Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed March 2, 1861.

Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Feb. 1, 1861.

Buffalo Branch of the Erie Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed June 13, 1861. On the 21st of March, 1861, that portion of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad lying between Attica and Hornellsville was sold under foreclosure of mortgage, and a new Company formed under the above name.

Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Dec. 10, 1860.

East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Nov. 22, 1860.

East and North River Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed April 2, 1861.

Erie Railway Company.—Articles of association filed June 15, 1861. Pursuant to chap. 160, Laws of 1860, and chap. 119, Laws of 1861, the New-York and Erie Railroad was sold under foreclosure of mortgage, and a new corporation formed under the above name.

Hudson and West Shore Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Oct. 3, 1860.

International Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Feb. 16, 1861.

New-York Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Dec. 24, 1860.

New-York and Lake Mahopac Railroad Company.—Articles of Association filed Jan. 11, 1861.

Port Morris and Westchester Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed April 2, 1861.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company.—Pursuant to chap. 273, Laws of 1860, the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company purchased the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, and annexed it to, and consolidated it with, its road, and changed the corporate name to the above. Certificate of the change of corporate name, &c., filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, July 10, 1861. The road is to be extended to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

We have news this morning hardly second in importance to that of the fall of Fort Donelson before our victorious arms. A brief dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN announces that Gen. PRICE, who has given our Generals in Missouri more trouble than any other rebel leader, has at last been captured by Gen. CURTIS, together with several members of his staff. The capture was effected in Arkansas, whither our forces had followed the retreating rebels. Previous to the capture several skirmishes had taken place in the defiles of the mountains through which the rebel army was retreating toward the Indian country, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides, the preponderance being on that of the rebels, and a large number of prisoners were captured by our troops. The National Flag now once more floats in Arkansas—probably never again to be lowered. Another important capture is reported to have taken place near Warsaw, Mo., on Sunday night—no less a personage than Brigadier-General PRICE, son of STERLING PRICE, being taken prisoner, with a number of other prominent officers. Missouri is now almost literelly free of rebels.

A large number of the rebel prisoners captured at Fort Donelson have already arrived at Cairo—upwards of six thousand. It is expected that portions of them will be sent to Alton, Chicago, Fort Wayne and Detroit. There appears to be a considerable amount of Union sentiment among them—at least, many of them express themselves satisfied with secession and are willing to take any oath that may be prescribed. A dispatch from the Fort, dated the 18th, states that two more regiments were captured on that day to the east of the intrenchments, and that a number have come in and delivered themselves up. A report is current there that Gov. HARRIS has ordered the Tennesseeans to lay down their arms.

There is a probability that the rebels, finding themselves flanked by the masterly movements through Kentucky into Tennessee, have determined to abandon their other stronghold at Columbus, as they have that at Bowling Green. A reconnoissance was made from Cairo within three miles of the rebel position on Tuesday, and the commanding officer reports that he heard heavy and irregular cannonading there, and discovered a cloud of smoke above it. His impression is that the rebels were dismounting their guns and blowing up their magazines, preparatory to leaving.

We have yet no confirmation of the report of the capture of Savannah by our forces. The latest rebel accounts, received by way of Fortress Monroe, state that operations against the place were yet proceeding. The gunboat *Connecticut*, which arrived at this port last evening, from Key West, touched at Port Royal on the 16th inst., and on that day rumors were in circulation there that Savannah would certainly be captured in a day or two. We may expect, therefore, to have the announcement soon.

The rebels at Norfolk report that Gen. BURNSIDE at last accounts, still occupied Edenton, from which place he had thrown out pickets some six or eight miles. No mention is made of any further advance. Our gunboats, however, are undoubtedly at work up the Chowan River, and we may at any moment hear that the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad is in our possession. Steamers are leaving Fortress Monroe as often as the weather will permit, with supplies for the expedition.

A dispatch from Frederick, on the Upper Potomac, informs us that Ex-Minister FAULKNER had made a speech at Martinsburgh, Va., in which he declared the rebellion a failure, and that if persisted in, it would pile ruin upon ruin. His remarks were acquiesced in by the audience. It was also reported that several hundred of the Virginia militia had deserted from the rebel ranks, and that a number have come in and delivered themselves up. A report is current there that Gov. HARRIS has ordered the Tennesseeans to lay down their arms.

A War Bulletin has been issued by Secretary STANTON, directing Gen. LANDER to try Col. AMSANZEL, accused of cowardice before the enemy, by drum-head Court-martial, and to execute him immediately if found guilty, or to cashier him at the head of his regiment, as he shall think proper. The Secretary himself, however, is in favor of his execution.

The recent demonstrations around Harper's Ferry lead to the belief that the enemy are about to cross the Shenandoah, five miles above the ferry, and erect a powerful battery on the Loudon Heights, opposite Sandy Hook, for the purpose of driving out Col. GEARY'S forces, under Major TYNDALL. They frequently make their appearance at other points. If such be their plan, our forces will probably not be caught asleep.

The latest intelligence from Eastern Kentucky left the Twenty-second Kentucky, with two other regiments, at Piketon, awaiting the arrival of Col. GARFIELD with the rest of his command. The Colonel was at Paintsville, sick from the results of vaccination, but was rapidly recovering, and was soon expected to take the field. The news at Piketon in reference to MARSHALL'S forces is that they are at Whitesburgh, Letcher County, Ky., on the head-waters of the Kentucky River, some fifty-five miles southwest of Piketon. It is reported at Piketon that MARSHALL has been superseded, and Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS put in his place. Poor HUMPHREY.

The four mortar-boats which left Cairo on Friday last for the Upper Cumberland were obliged to return, because the two steamers which attempted to tow them were not sufficiently powerful. One of them was left behind, and the other three were started for their destination the same evening, each towed by a steamer. Difficulty had been experienced in finding mechanics sufficiently skillful to place the mortars in position, until Mr. W. H. OSBORNE, President of the Illinois Central, generously placed at the disposal of the Government fifty of the best machinists in the Company's shops at Chicago. There is now a prospect that all the boats, thirty-eight in number, will soon be ready for service.

A proclamation issued yesterday, by the President, recommends that the people of the United States assemble in the customary places of Worship, on Saturday, the 22d inst., the Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and celebrate the day by causing to be read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, with European advices to the 6th, arrived here yesterday. It brings intelligence of the opening of the British Parliament, and also the Queen's speech on that occasion. The document, as usual, is brief. It alludes to the death of Prince ALBERT; declares that Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers is satisfactory; refers to the difficulties lately threatened with this country, and declares that the friendly relations between Her Majesty and the President are unimpaired; alludes to the Mexican difficulty; speaks of Her Majesty's relations with the Emperor of China and the Sultan of Morocco; and concludes by saying that though there is considerable pressure and privation, the condition of the country is satisfactory.

The pirate *Nashville* was seen on the 3d, steaming from the English Channel with all speed; the pirate *Sumter* was at St. Roche, without funds to pay its liabilities; the National gunboat *Tuscarora* left Cowes on the 6th for the westward; and it was reported that another National steamer was off the Isle of Wight. It is said that Earl RUSSELL'S letter relative to the visits of belligerent ships, had called forth great indignation on the part of our Minister. The *Morning Post* says that the Allies intend to march to the City of Mexico and suppress the existing Executive; while the *Moniteur* urges the Allies to furnish Mexico a strong Government. France was going to ask a loan of two to four millions of pounds from English capitalists.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition was presented from the Underwriters of this City, against any change in the Pilot laws. The bill for a temporary increase of midshipmen in the Naval Academy was indefinitely postponed; also the resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. WILKES. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to confer the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General for eminent services was reported from the Military Committee. A petition was presented, from citizens of the State of New-York, asking that the name of South Carolina be expunged from the list of States, and that the Territory be divided between North Carolina and Georgia. The bill in relation to the United States Circuit and District Courts in the Northern District of New-York, was passed. A joint resolution, authorizing the President to present prizes and medals to men serving in the army and navy, who may have distinguished themselves, was adopted. The bill for the better organization of the cavalry was passed. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

In the House, some further arrangements were made for the ceremonies to take place on the 22d inst. Resolutions from the Pacific Railroad Committee, calling upon the Secretaries of War and the Navy for information relative to the cost of transportation to and from the Pacific States, were adopted. Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, read a paragraph from the Baltimore *Clipper*, stating that in a recent search in the office of the *South*, a secession sheet published in that city, letters had been found written by Senators BAYARD and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, and Representative VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, containing treasonable sentiments. Mr HICKMAN then offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the allegation against VALLANDIGHAM, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM pronounced the allegation against him to be false, and warmly contended that the letters, if any were found, were forgeries. Mr. HICKMAN, after a long discussion between himself and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in view of the loyal sentiments uttered by the latter, withdrew his resolution. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, made the announcement that the rebel General PRICE and his staff had been captured by Gen. CURTIS, and the news was received with round after round of applause. The House then went into Committee on the Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill, and they were debated by Messrs. SPAULDING, of New-York, POMEROY, of Kansas, and others. The bill was finally reported again to the House, and, pending action, the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to provide for the public defence, and to incorporate the Forty-second-street Railroad Company. Among the bills passed were the ones relative to ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands for fortification and lighthouse purposes; the one regulating the concert saloons, one to amend the act relative to laying out streets and avenues in this City, and one to allow women to insure the lives of their husbands. The bill to stop the sale of swill milk was reported favorably.

In the Assembly, remonstrances against the Broadway Railroad were presented. A memorial from the Supervisors of this City, asking power to raise money in anticipation of the annual tax levy, was presented. The Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report in Alderman BRADY'S case, stating that they had closed the examination, after asking the Alderman eighty questions. The report showed that BRADY had sworn that he never used money to influence any member or officer of the Legislature; but when asked relative to the assertions made by him before the Common Council, he claimed his privilege under the Charter, and refused to answer. The Committee found, therefore, that he either committed a base and willful perjury before the Committee, or basely committed slanders before the Board of Aldermen. Deeming him unworthy of further notice, the Committee left him to choose either horn of the dilemma, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter—which request was complied with. A bill providing for the completion of the canals was reported from the Canal Committee. A general bill to reorganize the State Militia was reported from the Military Committee. A number of bills were reported favorably—among them one to raise the salary of the Canal Auditor; one to license ballast lighters; one to extend streets and build docks and landing-places in Brooklyn; one to prohibit the use of chain-bridges at ferries; and one to prohibit the sale of swill milk. The bill to amend the Excise law was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Notice was given of a bill to amend the General Telegraph law. The bill to empower the Court of General Sessions in this City to extend its terms was passed. Three important bills were introduced—one to prohibit railroads from competing with the canals during the season of navigation, one to limit the fare on the railroads in this City, and one to regulate public advertising. The Assembly held an evening session, at which considerable routine business was done. Both Houses adjourned over until the 25th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter from Ship Island, of Jan. 22, says that there are about fifty contrabands there who have made their escape from Biloxi, and other adjacent places. The owners are all taking their slaves into the swamps in the interior of the State, to prevent their escape.

A memorial has been addressed by the State of Minnesota to the National Government, asking its coöperation with the State in creation of a fort near Pembina, on the extreme north of the line of the State, to guard against surprises and encroachments by warlike Indian tribes, in the event of war with Great Britain.

The Board of Education last evening decided to purchase four lots of ground in the Sixteenth Ward for the erection of a new school-house. The lots are situated in West Twentieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and will cost $28,000. The Board decided to pay the teachers of the Tenth Ward, and recommended that a Board of Trustees be organized in the Ward, and that the difficulties of the school officers be adjusted. The Board also pronounced invalid the action of the existing organization of school officers in the Ward, in relation to removals and changes in the schools.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of JAS. J. WALL for the murder of OWEN PHELAN was continued, and occupied the entire day. The case was summed up for the prisoner by CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., and on behalf of the people by the District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL. The jury, after an absence of three hours, returned without having been able to agree. At 9½ o'clock the Recorder further instructed them, and they retired again. At a late hour the jury had not rendered a verdict.

The opinion of Justice ALLEN, delivered at Special Term of the Supreme Court, granting a permanent injunction to restrain Commodore VANDERBILT from a further encroachment on the land under water near Pier No. 1 North River, is now ready for publication. The substance of the opinion, which is very long, has already been given in the TIMES. A case developing an interesting stock speculation, was tried yesterday before Justice MONELL, in the Superior Court, and appears in the law column.

There was a strong market for State Stocks yesterday. The Railway Shares were dull in the forenoon, but firm at the close. Gold, 103¼@103¾. Exchange, 114¼@115, and dull.

Transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were limited, and prices were generally depressed. A good business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions, especially hog products, which were firmer. Coffee was in active demand, at very full rates. Sugars were in fair request. Fish, Hides, Hemp, Hops, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Teas, Molasses and Naval Stores, were sparingly purchased. Whisky was heavy, lower and unsettled. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, chiefly for Middlings, at 23c. ℔ lb. The freight market was somewhat brisker.

The Live Stock markets have not been very active this week. The snow and ice on the railroads detained many of the stock trains until the best of the market was over. Beeves, after all, were in good supply, 700 more than last week, and prices fell off ½c. ℔ lb. net weight, before the close of the market. The yards were barely cleared out by nightfall of Wednesday. Prices ranged from 5½c. @9c. ℔ lb., most of the good stock selling at 8½c. @9c., though very fair steers were purchased yesterday at 8c. net. Sheep are plenty just now, and ½c. ℔ lb lower. It takes good fat sheep to bring prices equivalent to 4¾c. ℔ lb. live weight. Live hogs are ¼c. higher owing to a lessened supply of dressed hogs, which have previously been coming in very plentifully. Prime corn-fed hogs are worth 3¾c.@4c. ℔ lb. live weight, an improvement of ¼c. in two weeks.

The British Cabinet and America.

There is no reason to question a statement in our foreign news, that Mr. ADAMS, our minister, and other American residents in England, are greatly incensed at the action of the British Government in regard to the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora*. Neutrality, if it be more than a phrase, means impartiality. The *Nashville*, three months ago, entered an English port, laden with living witnesses of an atrocity which at once defined its piratical character. It had seized and burned a vessel, which was returning to the United States, after fulfilling the peaceful mission of carrying bread to the famishing workmen of England. The act was so clearly in contradiction of every principle of maritime right, that a Government which has since deplored hypocritically the temporary closing of Charleston harbor as an inexcusable barbarity, had no right to withhold from the violator of international law and civilized usage the just punishment of its crime. On the contrary, the *Nashville* was received with *empressement*. There was no suggestion to apply the law which limits the stay of a privateer in a neutral harbor to twenty-four hours. Supplies were furnished it in abundance, and for three months the vessel lay in the Southampton docks, while the pirates who commanded her were the recipients of lavish hospitality in London. It was only when the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, arriving in chase of the malefactors, anchored in the same waters, that the British authorities began to examine their text books for an excuse under which the frigate of a friendly Power might be refused the entertainment which had been freely afforded a rebel adventurer; and finding no plausible ground for discrimination, resorted to an expedient, which, while it permitted the rebel to escape, and prevented successful pursuit, closed every British port in the world to the navy of a Power with which the Queen has just been made to say, "the friendly relations of her Government are unimpaired." A proclamation was issued, denying the rites of hospitality to all war vessels coming from the United States, in any British harbor. The *Nashville*, by this ruling, would be obliged to leave her snug quarters, and take the chance at sea of a fight with the *Tuscarora*; but to save the craft from this encounter, which its officers, had they not been cowards as well as pirates, would not have declined, a British frigate of far superior metal was placed alongside the National steamer, in order to restrain her for a day from following the fugitive. The *Nashville* is thus dispatched to sea scathless, under British auspices, to resume its work of reckless destruction against the peaceful commerce upon which the people of England and France are dependent for their existence.

Of the processes by which the British Government has brought itself into an attitude of unquestionable hostility to the United States, while affecting friendship, and outpouring self-congratulations upon the pacific result of the *Trent* difficulty, we are not to treat. This only need be said: That, whereas the vessels of her Majesty's navy find shelter and cordial treatment in the waters of the United States, and while our State Department is generously seeking to save troops, armed for the discomfiture of this country, from the danger and privation of a long Winter march into Canada, England selects a moment when our navy most needs every aid that friendly and allied nations can afford in its difficult task of protecting American commerce against pirates and incendiaries, to close against it the innumerable harbors which mark the march of her insatiable and reckless cupidity over the face of the world. British ports are everywhere; and where the ports are not British, the example set by the English Government will be adopted only too swiftly by maritime Powers accustomed to follow her lead.

For this policy the pretence is neutrality. In the Scottish rebellion of 1745-46, what would have been the neutrality of France, or Spain, or Holland, if they had closed their ports against British men-of-war? What is the neutrality which protects and harbors buccaneers whose avowed purpose is to avoid encounters with armed vessels, and only pursue, plunder and destroy the defenceless commerce of a people with whom England protesses to be at peace? If the rebel Confederacy had any commercial marine; and if the National navy were devastating it regardless of all rules of civilized warfare, there would be some parity in the conditions upon which the English Government affects to found its neutrality. But the stolen shipping which the rebels have armed and sent forth on piratical errands, had no commerce to protect, and sneak about the ocean avoiding an equal enemy, now crawling at night out of a West Indian port, and now protected by a British frigate, in ignominious escape from punishment. The mission of these dastardly craft is confessedly malicious mischief; the mission of the National men-of-war is the prevention of their outrages and the protection of the unarmed marine which they seek to plunder and destroy. And the existence of two or three vessels of this infamous character is offered by the British Cabinet to the world as an apology for the exclusion from British waters of the vast navy of a "friendly Government" engaged in a high-minded and honorable warfare.

We cannot deceive ourselves. There is little doubt that the sympathy of the Queen of England and of the masses of English people are with this country. The British Liberal Party has done sturdy, gallant and successful service in behalf of the North. The American people can never recognize with too much gratitude, and can never forget, the manly and generous championship their cause secured in England in its hour of profoundest dejection. But the British Cabinet, controlled by an aristocracy struggling ineffectually to retain a power which is fast passing from its hands, is at open war with the United States. Its every act is an act of hostility, just sufficiently disguised to deceive the confiding nation. The attack upon Mexico, the arming of Canada, the suppression of Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch of Nov. 29, the assembling of a menacing fleet in the American waters, and this damaging pretence of neutrality, are portions of a malignant and coward policy, which is designed to inflict the utmost practicable damage upon the United States, without incurring popular odium by an open declaration of war. We confidently believe that Parliament, now in session, is not without men who appreciate the temper of the Ministry, and not without a party strong enough to rebuke and amend it.

If we err, it will be impossible to avoid the conviction that the British people have forgotten the obligations of honor and justice.

End of the War in Missouri—Price "Bagged" at Last.

The rebellion, as a military fact, is extinct throughout the whole of the great State of Missouri. Gen. PRICE'S army has again fled from before our pursuing columns; and, according to Gen. HALLECK'S dispatch, published this morning, the elder PRICE himself and his Staff, as well as the younger PRICE, his son, have been captured; while other, and later dispatches, announce that the entire Missouri rebel army had been cut up, routed, or taken prisoners. Gen. CURTIS set out from Sedalia, about twenty days ago, to do this work; and, after a Winter march of extraordinary severity and celerity, down through the wild regions of Southwestern Missouri, he has succeeded in achieving the splendid success we chronicle. This capture of the man who organized the rebel army in Missouri, who has led it and upheld it through all its varying fortunes, and to whom it was attached with the greatest devotion, destroys all hope of the rebels achieving any future successes, or making any future forward marches in that State. There are still bands of marauders, each a few hundred strong, scattered here and there, who subsist by plunder, and amuse themselves every now and then by capturing some city of half a dozen log huts; these, in a vast, sparsely populated State like Missouri, may be able to carry on their ravages for some time yet; but the martial-law which now rules the State, is rapidly curtailing their range and reducing their numbers. There is yet much virulent disloyalty in some of the heavy slave counties bordering on the Missouri River, and, indeed, throughout the State; but that is now brought under a rigid moral discipline, before which it is speedily disappearing. With the defeat of all hopes of rebel success, disloyalty, both active and passive, will soon become utterly extinct. A small military force maintained at Springfield, will now uphold the National supremacy in the State, while the bulk of the heavy force under Gen. CURTIS, will at once be set free for operations in Arkansas, or to coöperate, after a march across the latter State, with the forces preparing for action in Southwestern Tennessee. This success also clears the way for the forward march of Gen. HUNTER'S frontier column, which will soon now be on the move.

We look on this victory over Gen. PRICE as one of the most important successes which our arms have yet achieved. Other and more dazzling operations in Tennessee have of late taken the public eye almost entirely away from Missouri; but when the position of the State, its great population, and the desperate efforts made by the rebels to obtain control of it, are considered, we shall see that it is no small thing to say that the rebellion, once so threatening there, is completely crushed out of such a region. The rebels cannot, by any possibility, again raise another army, nor indeed another force of any dimensions, in Missouri. Martial law will prevent this. Nor can any rebel force from other quarters enter the State, so long as Springfield is in the keeping of our troops. The secession rebellion in Missouri is now hopelessly crushed out.

In all of Gen. HALLECK'S extensive Department, there is now but one point where the rebels pretend to make a stand—that is, at Columbus, on the Mississippi. He will now be enabled to turn his undivided attention to that place. He is concentrating an immense army in its vicinity from different directions, and its speedy fall is certain. With Cairo in its front, Fort Henry in its rear, the gunboats in the river, and a heavy force approaching it from the West, it cannot long hold out.

Thus one State after another is being wrested from the rebels; one rebel army after another is being destroyed; one rebel General after another is being captured: thus victory after victory waits upon our arms. It seems as if even the evil spirits who first incited and for a time successfully aided this bloody revolt, had now deserted its fortunes.

Curiosities of London Journalism.

To detect and point out a tithe of the malicious misrepresentations and absurb inconsistencies of the leading London newspapers about us and our unhappy war, would be a task equally wearisome and unpleasant. But when these traits of journalism are striking and significant, it is worth while to note them. So we remark that the London *Times*, in the course of a compact column of sneers at this country and its eminent men, quotes Mr. LOVEJOY as saying that he "hates England and declares his hate inextinguishable." Mr. LOVEJOY said no such thing. His indecorous ebullition of feeling, which elicited rebuke on all sides, and especially in these columns, was excited by an object very different from England or the English people: it was the "English [*i. e.* the British] Government" which he said that he hated; and although such a declaration was in the highest degree indecorous on the floor of Congress, yet it did not so outrage the public sense of decency as that one would which the *Times* has adroitly foisted upon him. The people of this country draw a very wide distinction between England and the English people (ill-natured to them as the latter sometimes are) and the British Government. For the truth is, that the history of the last hundred years and more justifies the conclusion—and we call the shades of BURKE and FOX to witness it—that although the English people in their personal intercourse are as honest as any people who are no honester than they, the British Government seeks only to get on—honestly if it can, and if honestly, to make a great fuss about it; but at any rate, to get on; and that it will reward any man with place, peerage or pension, or all of them, who, by force or fraud extending British dominion and advancing British interests, provides posts of honor and profit for the British governing classes, and open markets for the British merchants and manufacturers. It is this disposition and this policy which has caused the British Government to be regarded with suspicion and defiance by people who still turn their eyes lovingly to Old England, and with a kinsman's feeling toward the English people.

The importance of the London *Times* is due to the fact that it represents the feelings and the purposes of the British governing classes; and what those feelings and purposes are toward us at this moment is strikingly exhibited by two flatly contradictory paragraphs in two leading articles in the same paper from which we have quoted above. In one of these we find the following paragraphs about our army and the war:

"No army of anything like the same magnitude ever before this time acted so like *a patient, civil, inoffensive population* as this army has done; no army ever sat down for so many months in the face of an enemy, maintaining *such very peaceable behavior*.

When Mr. EVERETT so rhetorically cries out for 'old men and children' to 'come as the winds,' and 'as the waves come,' and bring their knitting-needles and their swords and defend the Union, we desire to add a hope that they will come at once, or else the winds and the waves may hap to bring something more important to this strife than *old men and knitting-needles, who, indeed, might seem at present to have it very much to themselves*."

In the next column but one is the assertion that "the Northern politicians are waging a *vindictive and cruel war, at which the Old World, accustomed as it is to scenes of blood, looks with aversion*." The determination to excite ridicule and hatred against this country, at the cost not only of truth, but even of the outward semblance of consistency, could not be shown more unmistakably. And such is the present policy of the governing classes of Great Britain toward us. How soon will it change?

THE EXECUTION TO-MORROW.—NATHANIEL GORDON, the convicted slave-trader, will to-morrow suffer the penalty of the law. The most earnest efforts have been made to avert his fate. The hardship of taking a young man in the vigor of life, of respectable family, possessing a wife and child, and whose crime may have been the result of circumstances, or of too little reflection, as an example for future criminals in the same walk of guilt, has been pressed upon Mr. LINCOLN, and the utmost eloquence and urgency have been used to obtain a mitigation of the sentence. The highest court of law in the country has been solicited to interpose. But the Executive and Judiciary alike hold that, while compassion is due to the individual, and to those he leaves behind him, there is a debt of long standing due to society, to justice, to public morality, which should at last be paid. The very arguments employed to exculpate GORDON weigh against him. It is that the young, the unreflecting, the well-born and nurtured, and those who have given hostages to fortune, may be warned and terrified from the commission of this infamous crime of man-stealing, that an example is wanted; and with all these conditions the case of GORDON complies. The claims of justice are paramount.

The firmness of President LINCOLN contrasts with the feebleness of Mr. BUCHARAN. Judge ROOSEVELT, when District-Attorney, had the sanction of the latter in declining to press prosecutions for slave-trading, on the ground that public sentiment would not sustain the infliction of the penalty. No representation of the public sentiment of New-York could be more unjust. We have reason to believe that few have desired to see the course of justice in the case of GORDON arrested; and with this conviction, the fact that the petition for his pardon or the commutation of his sentence was numerously signed, does not conflict. How readily signatures to petitions of all kinds may be procured is notorious. But in a case like the present, there are many who would not withhold their names, however much their judgments disapproved the clemency besought. New-York needs to have this aspersion of encouraging the trade in negroes wiped out. It can only be done by satisfying the world that our abhorrence for the crime prevails over a pardonable tenderness for the criminal.

TENNESSEE RETURNING.—A rumor reaches us, by telegraph from Cairo, that Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has recommended the people to ground their arms as against the National authority. This rumor is perhaps premature, but in substance it is what we may shortly look for, either from HARRIS, or the Legislature, supposed to be now in session at Nashville. It is well known that the rebellion, which HARRIS and his confederates brought about last June, placed the people of the State in a false position toward the Government. It has gone on until it has brought down the strong arm of the National authority upon the very capital of the State. The legions of HALLECK and BUELL are now within striking distance of both Nashville and Clarksville. After the fall of Dover, (Fort Donelson,) there is no competent force left to oppose them.

It is quite evident, from the story of the Tennessee prisoners taken at Dover, that the mass of the people have no real heart in the contest. They may have deemed it a primary duty to their Governor and other leaders, civil and military, under the most atrocious misrepresentations of the purpose of Mr. LINCOLN, to take up arms against the General Government. But their "idolatry for the Old Union" remains. With the defeat of the Confederate army at every point in the Southwest, they can have no motive left to longer smother their honest sentiments. Further resistance would be the extreme of madness, even if insisted on by their traitorous and incompetent leaders. Therefore it is that the end of the rebellion in Tennessee must be at hand.

TRANSATLANTIC SYMPATHY.—The opinion has often been expressed in these columns, that whatever might be the sentiment of the aristocracy of England, or the dubious policy of its Government, a friendly feeling toward this country is now, as ever, cherished by a large section of its industrial, wealth-producing population. The latest files of English papers confirm this view, and show that prior to the opening of Parliament, numerous public meetings were held, at which resolutions in favor of our Government found enthusiastic and unanimous support in various parts of the kingdom, but especially in the cotton manufacturing counties of the North, where the suffering from the war is the most intense, and the discontent at its continuance has been represented as most bitter and emphatic. Such a wide-spread popular movement cannot but have a wholesome influence on the deliberations of the British Legislature. It is also, on many accounts, gratifying to ourselves. For the progress of enlightened opinion in Europe relative to the prospects, resources and power of our National Government will not only prove a barrier to the policy of intervention, but will infallibly develop a growing sympathy, and cement a closer alliance between this country and the nations identified with us in speech, lineage, religion, laws, and a common civilization. At the same time it will inaugurate more signal triumphs for freedom, commerce and human progress, than could be won by the more brilliant achievments of internecine war. For "a peaceful conquest, our international prejudice and ignorance," it has been well said, is "more real in itself, as well as more beneficent, noble and enduring in its results than the most decisive battle, or the most glorious campaign."

A MONARCH FOR MEXICO.—When Italy, inspired by CAVOUR and GARIBALDI, was about to seek liberation from intolerable tyranny and intolerable priestcraft, England declined to aid, because the traditional policy of the Government was adverse to intervention. So, also, in the case of Hungary. But in Mexico, where the people have freed themselves from foreign rule, and have just thrown off the yoke of the priests, England stands ready to intervene, and impose upon the nation a King borrowed from the House of Austria. The London *Morning Post* announces the concurrence of the British Government in the project of placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on a Mexican throne. Why the difference? Because the class which rules England, and proclaims to mankind always noisily, its devotion to "civil and religious" liberty, is in close alliance with Austria, and secretly sympathizes with the intolerance and despotism, of which that monarchy is the traditional type. Hence its contempt and abuse of KOSSUTH; its coldness to the Italians in their struggles for independence; its readiness to place an offshoot of the HAPSBURGS on a throne, at the cost of a nation's liberties. Such is the prescriptive adherence of England to the doctrine of non-intervention.

A LIBEL OF THE HERALD NAILED.—Archbishop HUGHES has at last denied the slander of the *Herald* in regard to a notorious article in the *Metropolitan Record*. The article, it will be remembered, misrepresented foully the origin and nature of the conflict in which the nation is engaged—so foully, indeed, that in a cause so defined no honorable man, however patriotic, could strike a blow. It represented the loyal North as ultimately prompted by motives which the Archbishop well knew had no existence. And when to this mischievously-meant logic was added a tirade of vulgar falsehood and ridicule, aimed at those who were most loyally aiding the Government, it became obvious that the trash could not emanate from the source to which the *Herald*, with the sanction of the print from which the stuff was taken, persistently ascribed it. The TIMES had no hesitation at the time in branding the imputation as an impudent falsehood. As will be seen in another column, the falsehood now receives a similar brand from Archbishop HUGHES himself.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.—The President has satisfied a genuine longing of the heart of the country by setting apart the 22d of February, Saturday next, as a day of jubilee, in commemoration of the late Union victories. The enthusiasm of the people has already sought vent in rejoicings, illuminations, flag displays, firing of cannon, &c., but we needed an opportunity for a united, unanimous celebration. And of all days, that appointed is the fittest—

the birthday of WASHINGTON. Last year the 22d of February was observed as a day of fasting and prayer. Well it might, for we were in a condition sadly needing both. This year it will be consecrated to National rejoicing. Nor is there any appearance that the edge of our joy will have been taken off, for new victories, such as we chronicle today, keep it fresh and full. The immortal Shade could not ask a worthier commemoration of the occasion.

IMPORPANT FROM ALBANY.

The Broadway Railroad Bill Redivivus—It has a Hearing before the Railroad Committee—Speeches by E. W. Andrews, A. T. Stewart, Benjamin Haight, Mr. Ward, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

Ten years of the most persistent and arduous labor do not seem to have weakened the joints and marrow of either the friends or opponents of the Broadway Railroad. Each appeared yesterday before the Committee on Railroads, and each, for an hour and a half, stood up to the work before it. The Committee met at 3½ o'clock, but it was nearly 4 before the preliminary skirmishing was done with, and the battle began in sober earnest. It waged furiously until 7, when the Assembly reclaimed its hall for its own session. The advocates of the bill occupied the first hour; its opponents the next hour and a-half, and its advocates again the last half hour. The Ex-Rev., Ex. Hon. and present Esquire E. W. ANDREWS opened the ball in perhaps the most finished and artistic speech of all yet made, touching gracefully upon a variety of topics, indulging in sundry pretty tropes, figures and antithetical inscriptions, and throwing in, every now and then, a little touch of patriotic zeal, accompanied with mellifluous screams from the American eagle. But to present it a little more in detail:

He first took the ground that the argument against this railroad charter as a monopoly would apply equally against all chartered rights which implied the granting of peculiar and especial privileges. He would therefore lay this argument aside, and proceed directly to the necessity of the bill, premising, however, that the Committee would rise above all rumors of impurity and everything of that kind, and give to its advocates a perfectly impartial and unbiased hearing. He said the object of the advocates of this bill is to protect alike their own rights and the rights of all others, which should be protected—those of the Property holders and those of the City, as well. He thought that all would admit that the condition of Broadway demanded a change of some kind, it being in many places and at many times almost impassable, and that this necessity would increase with the growth of the City. Here was a fine chance to throw in some elegant description of the hurrying crowds, the jostling eagerness, the rattling carts and omnibuses, interlaced and interlocked, oftentimes, in almost inextricable confusion, and all the sights and sounds and motions that characterize that great thoroughfare, and the chance was not overlooked. The eagle also spread its protecting ægis over the growing city, destined to become the great mart of a continental commerce, when rebellion should be put down, and the whole constellation of States should revolve again around the common centre, which, by the way, is, in this case, placed very much the same as in that scientific toy, the gyroscope. But to return, how could the necessity for a change be met? Various plans had been proposed, railroads in the air, underground railroads, parallel railroads, narrower sidewalks, and the widening of the street by cutting off portions of the buildings on one or both sides, but most of them were merely visionary. He considered Broadway no place to try an experiment in City railroading, but it had been tried elsewhere thoroughly, and succeeded; why should it not succeed there? He claimed also that in no single instance could the opponents of the bill show that where a railroad had once been laid, it had been abandoned or sought to be abandoned. In this connection, he read a letter from a Philadelphia gentleman, and owner of property on Broadway, giving in his own language the opinions of various well-known firms in Third and Chestnut streets, in that city, in regard to the benefits of railroads in those streets. Why will not that answer in Broadway which serves so good a purpose elsewhere? The first objection is, that it will spoil Broadway. Gentlemen seem to have a wonderful love and admiration of Broadway, and it is a fine street; but what is there so venerable about it? He thought it couldn't be the "Russ pavement," for that was modern, and as poor as it was modern; nor the buildings, for what is old to-day will be new to-morrow. He thought it could not be the laying of a rail almost flush with the street, with Belgian pavement on either side for a foot, and between the rails, and did not see how this could lumber up the street or prevent its use for processions, in either military or civic displays. He did not think it would depreciate property, for he did not believe it had so operated in any other street. Moreover the property in Broadway was mostly invested in the mercantile trade, and just as many and as valuable goods could be kept in the stores with the railroad as without it; it would not affect the sidewalks; it would, in his opinion, render crossing more safe; it would tend to bring in custom; it would bring extremes nearer together, save time and save fares, and it would afford a much pleasanter and easier mode of transit up and down the street. Here he drew a glowing comparison between cars and omnibuses; the one easy to get into, pleasant to sit in, quiet to ride in, with its conductor to collect the fares; the other, terrible to ascend into, bobbing about from side to side of the street, with uneven motion; its awkward system of payment, causing agony to the corns of sensitive gentlemen, and sad crushing to extended crinoline, as well as distracting the driver's attention from his horses and the street-crossers. The picture was quite dramatic, and did infinite credit to the skill of the speaker. He then spoke briefly of the provisions of the bill. Its advocates asked for it close scrutiny and careful emendation, if it was necessary. It is designed to protect all classes of property; it provides for the assessment of damages by disinterested persons, and for buying up the omnibus interests and such like other interests. The time will come when there must be a railroad; why not let it come now? After speaking of the interest of this subject to every American citizen, he closed, and

Mr. STEWART rose to reply. He began by expressing his admiration of the gentleman's poetry and descriptions, but he said he could not see the argument in it at all that proved the advantage of a Broadway railroad. He was there, with his colleagues, to give expression to the protests of property owners on Broadway against the proposed Railroad, and he avowed that almost every other interest was opposed to it. The stage proprietors were here and would speak for themselves, the Express companies were unanimous against it, the cartmen ditto, and, in fact, almost every one except the would-be corporators. He was the representation of a class of men who were willing to gain their money by honest labor, while these gentlemen desired to live by their wits. They ask that this franchise be presented to them, which others were willing to pay a great sum for. He considered the bill an iniquitous one, very craftily drawn on purpose to conceal its real designs. When this bill, or a similar one, was first proposed retail stores were plenty in the lower part of Broadway, while now there were only two, and one of those would be soon removed up town. Of course, the bulk of goods received and shipped would be much greater now with the wholesale business than then, with the retailers in the preponderance. He gave statistics showing the number of vehicles now in use in this City, licensed and unlicensed, whose total was some 13,000, most of which, he claimed, found their way into Broadway. And, in this connection, he displayed a map showing what lines of railroads were already built, and what were chartered, and, he claimed, would be built, and proving that Broadway was, in this case, almost the only street left in which other vehicles than City cars could have a free passage up and down.

He next spoke of the average width of Broadway and the narrow space, about ten feet, I believe, which would be left on either side of a double track. Next he showed how, owing to the formation of the map of the City, every one below Chamber's street, in crossing the City must come into Broadway, thus crowding into an immense amount of cross-travel, to which he thought, cars could not accommodate themselves as well as omnibuses. He next spoke of the corporators of the bill, showing that none of them were property owners, or doers of business on Broadway, and how some of them were not to be found and were not well-known to some of their fellow corporators, in any way. He spoke also of the obstructions to the street, arising from the constant building going on here, and the doctrine of a third part of the street to the uses of those who were putting up new buildings by ordinances of the Common Council. He moreover considered it a detriment to the property in any street to have a railroad in it, citing in his support, the case of the Bowery, where, he asserted, property had depreciated within twenty years from 25 to 30 per cent. He argued against special legislation and claimed that it would be just as proper to give him a portion of the Park, on which to build a model boarding-house, as to give these gentlemen Broadway in which to build a model railway. He asked, also, what was to be done in the cases of those omnibus lines, whose charters were perpetual and could not be interfered with by this Legislature or any other. Would these gentlemen abrogate them? This was impossible; but they would but them out. Would they not thereby succeed to all their rights and privileges and run their lines wherever they pleased. He objected to the section giving them the right to build stables and depôts in side streets and to run tracks to them, claiming that, in this way, they could run tracks through many of the cross streets. He objected also to the bill, because no capital stock was named for this corporation and it might, therefore, be limitless.

Mr. HAIGHT continued on the same side. He spoke of his experience heretofore in opposing this bill, as such as to induce him to say that he would never subject himself to it again, but he understood that a different order of things now prevailed, and he had tried it once more. He had made the travel of Broadway a study, and he had come to the conclusion that a railroad there was not practicable. The obstructions to travel there arose, not so much from the passing up and down as from the cross traffic. At Fulton-street, John-street and Maiden-lane, all within a space of four or five hundred feet, over thirty vehicles of one kind or another cross the street per minute; and he presented estimates to show that to accommodate the travel of Broadway, it would be necessary to have a car pass every three-quarters of a minute, and two cars meet each other every half minute at least. He continued at some length, urging the impracticability of a railroad in Broadway, and was followed by Mr. SOLYMAN, in much the same strain, taking up his positions with actual statistics and estimates.

Mr. WARD then took the floor in favor of the bill, going over, until the convening of the Legislature, much the same ground gone over by Mr. ANDREWS, but casually noting and meeting some of the objections against the road. The hour of seven found him still speaking, and cut him off in the middle of his argument. The subject was, however, renewed this morning, about 9 o'clock, in the Assembly Library, and after some skirmishing in favor of a postponement of further debate until next week, Mr. WARD proceeded. His speech this morning was principally occupied in disputing the positions, facts and figures of the opponents of the bill. He claimed that ninety per cent. of the goods in Broadway were taken in on side streets, and that no such number of cars were required as the gentlemen claimed, since, if five hundred and odd omnibuses, carrying twelve, and running four miles an hour, could carry the main body of the travel, one-third of that number of cars, running six miles per hour, and carrying three times the number of passengers, would do the same. He claimed, also, that in order to have the railroad an accommodation rather than a nuisance, it must be chartered on such terms as to pay well, otherwise its stock would possess little value, would pass from hand to hand, and the road itself would speedily run out and become intolerable. He claimed that the provisions of the bill were equitable and just, and if they were not, he would submit to amendments that made them so. They provided for the purchase of the right to lay the track from the Corporation, for buying up the stage interest and for the assessment of damages to property holders. He claimed that there was no force in the objection against the provision for stables in side streets, as they would be a nuisance on Broadway, and the section provided that these transverse tracks should be for the exclusive purpose of reaching their stables. So also with the objection that no capital stock was fixed. If any gentlemen could estimate how much it would cost to meet all the preliminary expenses and to build the road, he would not object to having a fixed sum named, but this was not possible. He claimed also that it was not competent for the Legislature to fix any price to be paid for this franchise, for if they could name $1,000,000 they might also name $1. The bill leaves it in the hands of the Common Council. In the matter of corruption he thought the gentlemen opposed spent full as much money as the advocates of the bill. To prove this he read a printed circular making assessments upon the property-holders along the street, to meet the expenses of opposing the bill. He thought gentlemen must explain that before making charges against the advocates of the bill.

Mr. HAIGHT replied briefly, that those moneys were raised to meet legal expenses consequent upon the litigation they were compelled to resort to, in order to defeat this plan for a railroad.

The stage interest was then called upon to present its objections to the bill, but asked for delay, in order to have time to examine the bill, which has received amendments materially affecting it. They proposed to speak chiefly upon the body of the bill, and to do so intelligently they desire to examine it. By common consent, the delay was granted, and one week from to-morrow, Thursday, the 27th inst., was appointed for a final hearing of the case, and gentlemen went home to make their preparations. So much for the first struggle over this famous bill in the Legislature of 1862. May it some time receive a final settlement, in one way or the other. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FARRAR—Providing for the public defence.

By Mr. FREER—Incorporating the Forty-second-street Railroad Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands in the vicinity of Hamilton and Tompkins counties.

The Concert Saloon bill, which applies to all the cities and villages in the State.

Amending the act relative to laying out the streets and avenues of New-York.

For the benefit of married women in regard to insuring the lives of their husbands.

A majority report was presented for the withdrawal of the circulating medium of incorporated banks whose charters have expired, and to secure the redemption thereof.

A minority report on the same subject was also presented.

The bill to stop the sale of swill milk was favorably reported.

Adjourned until the 25th inst.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Assembly is doing a busy day's work.

A large number of remonstrances were presented by express companies and others against the Broadway Railroad.

Mr. PHELPS presented memorials from the Supervisors of New-York, asking power to raise money in anticipation of the annual tax levy.

Mr. STETSON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that the Committee had closed Alderman BRADY's examination, and desired to report his testimony. Eighty questions had been asked.

Mr. STETSON read the answers to the most important questions, showing that Alderman BRADY had sworn that he never used money to influence any member or officer of the Legislature. He had taken back to New-York all the money he brought up here except his ordinary expenses. When asked as to the assertions he made before the Board of Aldermen of New-York, he claimed his privilege, under the Charter, to remain silent, and refused to answer. The Committee find, therefore, that Alderman BRADY either committed base and willful perjury before the Committee, in order to cover up crime, or had basely and willfully committed slanders before the Board of Aldermen. Deeming him unworthy of further notice, the Committee desired to close and print his testimony, and asked leave to sit during the recess and investigate general matters in Syracuse or some other place out of Albany.

The request was agreed to.

Mr. ODELL, from the Canal Committee, reported a bill relative to the completion of the canals of the State.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported a bill to incorporate the American Shipmasters' Association in New-York.

Mr. GRAY, from the Committee on Militia and Public Defence, reported a general bill to reorganize the militia of the State.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To raise the salary of the Canal Auditor.

To amend the act to authorize the payment of the interest on Canal drafts.

To license ballast-lighters for the port of New-York.

To extend streets, and build docks and landing places in Brooklyn.

To prohibit the use of chain bridges at ferries.

To prohibit the sale of swill milk.

The bill to amend the act to consolidate the several acts relative to the Courts of New-York was reported adversely.

The bill to amend the Excise law was reported favorably from the Standing Committee of Towns and Counties.

Mr. TRACEY objected to the reception of the report, on the ground that all matters relating to the Excise were referred to a Select Committee.

After a hard struggle to lay the report on the table, or refer back to a Select Committee, all of which were defeated, the report was agreed to, and the bill went to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EZRA CORNELL gave notice of a bill to amend the General Telegraph law.

BILLS PASSED.

To empower the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in New-York to extend their terms.

To facilitate the construction of a portion of the Erie Canal.

To amend the charter of the International Bridge Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ACKLEY—To prohibit the railroads from competing with the canals during the season of navigation, in the carrying of freight.

By Mr. COEY—To limit the fare on the railroads in New-York to three cents for any distance south of Fifty-second-street, and six cents beyond there to the full extremity of the City.

Mr. CODDINGTON—To regulate the public advertising in the City of New-York.

Recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. DEPEW moved, by consent, that the Committee on State Prisons visit the State prisons, and examine the discipline, contracts, and all matters relating to the prisons, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the bill to repeal the act creating an Insurance Department, was recommitted for further consideration.

Mr. BANKS moved to limit the debate after to-day to five minutes. Laid on the table.

Mr. SMITH offered a preamble and resolutions, alluding to the grave charges made by the *Herald* and *Express* to the effect that lewd and abandoned women employed by concert saloon keepers, have been engaged to corrupt said members by appliances not recognized as legitimate and proper, entertaining them at private apartments with champaigne and other exciting arguments, taking them out sleighing, stopping at the windows, and otherwise influencing and pledging the members to vote against the measures now before the Legislature, intended to close the Broadway saloons, and appointing a Select Committee of Five, with Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, for Chairman, to investigate the facts, with power to examine persons and papers. Laid on the table.

Mr. LOUTREL offered a resolution requiring the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to furnish the House, before the 15th of March, the amount of fines and penalties collected from the members of the force since the organization thereof; what disposition was made of the funds so received; by what provision of law said fines and penalties were inflicted and received, and the disposition thereof directed. Laid on the table.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to rescind the resolutions granting the permission of the Committee on Privilege and Elections, to sit during the recess at Syracuse or other places than Albany.

Mr. STETSON rose to debate the motion, and it was laid over.

Mr. SMITH moved for the appointment of a Committee of Sixteen, two from each Judicial District, as a Grinding Committee, with power to select and move forward private bills. Laid on the table.

Mr. HALSTED offered a concurrent resolution, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress, to support and urge the passage by Congress of a uniform bankruptcy law. Laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Etna Fire Insurance Company Charter, by allowing them to take marine risks as well as fire risks.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the bill. He doubted the propriety of allowing Fire Insurance Companies to take marine risks. The knowledge and talents necessary to carry on the two branches of insurance were entirely distinct. This impression was confirmed by letters received from prominent parties in New-York, and regarded it as unjust to parties insuring in the Etna Company to extend this privilege to the corporation.

Mr. ALVORD called attention to the fact that companies organized under the present general law, can take both descriptions of risks.

Mr. BENEDICT argued that when companies were allowed to take both risks, therefore insure with that knowledge. Those insuring in the Ætna did so with a knowledge that their charter allowed them to take fire risks only.

Progress was reported on the bill.

The bill making appropriations for the Canal debt, and the maintenance of the Canals for the fiscal year, was ordered to a third reading.

The House adjourned till 7 P. M. on Tuesday, 25th.

A TRIBUTE TO MAJOR-GEN. DAVID HUNTER.

His Character and Antecedents—His Services on the Frontiers for Thirty Years—His Part in the Mexican War, and in the Early Troubles of Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your paper for the 4th inst., there appeared some errors so gross as to the person, character and antecedents of Major-Gen. HUNTER, commanding the Department of Kansas, that I cannot but think that, upon the presentation of the truth, you will hasten to correct the same at the earliest moment.

In the article referred to you have been made to say that "Gen. HUNTER is a refined and courteous gentleman, of advanced years, *who has seen military service in no other field than Bull Run, and whose life has been chiefly spent in Washington, filling some position connected with the military administration.*"

Not only are all the statements italicised incorrect, but they are the reverse of truth. Gen. HUNTER has served longer on the frontiers than any other officer now in the service of the United States.

More than twenty years ago he was commandant of Fort Leavenworth, being then a Captain of Dragoons, and for more than thirty years, altogether, he has been on frontier service, steadily, amongst the Indians, and has lived in turn with every Indian tribe from Lake Superior to Mexico. This is a statement which you will find literally verified by an appeal to the records of the War Department, or by reference to any officer or other person in the least acquainted with the frontier history of our country.

In addition to this thirty years of active frontier service, constantly in the saddle, and more than half the time "on the war-path," Gen. HUNTER served as Paymaster through the Mexican War; and for the honorable record of his services in this semi-civil appointment an appeal may again be made to the testimony of the War Department, where his name to this hour stands synonymous with "honesty." To his important services in keeping the financial concerns of our army of Mexico in order and on a sound basis, the writer does not care to do more than allude. Such services can only be held in dislike or contempt by persons who attach no value to official integrity.

But while serving as Paymaster in Mexico, it is also true that Gen. HUNTER's natural impetuosity led him often to take part in, (as a volunteer,) and always to be present at such of the main battles of that heroic advance as were within his reach. Of these services, however, no record can be found in the *Army Register*; and for the simple reason that General, then Major, HUNTER was out of his place in all such engagements; and the well known etiquette of the American and every other army is averse to amateur or volunteer adventure. Of this, enough, and perhaps too much. I have only mentioned it to call your attention to the fact, that, far from being the mere carpet knight the writer of your article would paint him, Gen. HUNTER has seen the greatest battles of this continent; and has always borne, since the days of his boyish challenge to Col. SNELLING, (in which President JOHN Q. ADAMS so nobly and warmly sustained him,) the reputation of a brave, impetuous and undaunted officer, rigid in his sense of duty, inflexible in honesty, eager for military knowledge and conscientious in the performance of all his engagements.

As to the "advanced years" of Gen. HUNTER, we have in the *Army Register* evidence that he graduated from West Point in 1822, and that he has been in the service of his country, with one or two brief intermissions, ever since—a period of forty years. If this be to deserve sneers or censure, then let him be condemned. But whoever, on the other hand, will look upon the glistening black eyes, ruddy cheeks, powerful and erect figure, flexible and active gestures of the veteran frontier soldier, who is thus sought to be decried, on the very grounds of his services and experience, may well doubt whether the *Army Register* has been printed correctly in this particular, and well imagine that the date of graduation is merely a misprint for a date some fifteen or twenty years later.

The correct and temperate habits of a life-time spent in active exercise in the open air, aided by a constitution that never knew a day's sickness or confinement to bed, (until laid up several weeks with the throat-wound received at Bull Run,) have preserved to Gen. HUNTER in a degree seldom witnessed, all the vigor, elasticity and daring of his thirty-fifth year, though now in his fifty-seventh. There are few of the youngest and toughest men under his command who possess so much physical strength, activity or hardihood of endurance as he retains to-day; and those who have been with him during the late military operations in Missouri, and have seen him on horseback from thirty-five to fifty miles a day, sharing precisely the same food as his soldiers and enduring more than his fair share of all their privations; these persons, Mr. Editor, cannot but feel astonished at the attempt made in your paper to paint Gen. HUNTER as a courteous but worn-out veteran,—a sort of septuagenarian carpet-knight, who had basked in the sunshine of the War Department all his life, and who had never heard a gun fired in anger until the 21st of last July.

Without noticing by name the person in whose favor the attack upon Gen. HUNTER was made through your columns, it may be well to add that no man living has stronger claims than Gen. HUNTER upon the respect and affections of the worthy portion of the population of Kansas,—the conscientious New-England, Northwestern and Western settlers who came here in the dark days of our territorial existence to found homes for themselves and add another State to the Free States of the Union. Gen. HUNTER is enshrined in the hearts of these men with a grateful affection and respect never to be blotted out; for in these trying and bloody times the honest and oppressed, but struggling, and finally victorious population of the Territory of Kansas well knew that they had two firm, unfaltering, and powerful friends in the regular army, then occupying and holding their country—the late lamented Brig.-Gen. LYON, who fell in the battle of Wilson's Creek on the 10th of August last, and Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, then Major and Paymaster, who has since poured out his blood at Bull Run, at the head of the only column that was thoroughly successful, and thoroughly did all it had been ordered to do on that disastrous day. You, Mr. Editor, were present on that field, and as a witness, can testify to the truth of this statement.

The writer of the article to which I reply, says that "of Gen. HUNTER's patriotism, his sound discretion, and theoretical skill in military matters, there is, of course, and can be, no question;" thus leaving the inference that it is of his *practical* skill (as contradistinguished from his "theoretical") that the experienced writer doubts! I ask this writer to name *any officer* in the American army *to-day* who has seen more hard fighting or constant service on the frontier than Gen. HUNTER—any officer of equally high rank in the service to-day, who possesses in a greater degree than Gen. HUNTER physical strength, activity, stricter habits of self-restraint, keener senses, or greater powers of enduring fatigue, exposure, privations, or military hardship.

Without contrasting him with the person with whom he is contrasted in the article to which this is a hurried reply, I may mention that Gen. HUNTER lived, and was on duty for five years, at Fort Gibson, in the Indian country now forming a portion of his command; and that he has lived from one to three years in each and all of the important posts and forts which are to become points of operation in the southward march of the expedition now preparing in the Department of Kansas. What record comparing with this can be produced by any General officer, or person having been offered a General's Commission, in the service of the United States?

In conclusion, and since the worth and services of Gen. HUNTER have been publicly assailed, let me recall to your attention his noble sacrifices and successful efforts in Kansas during the dark days of JOHN B. FLOYD's Secretaryship. It was Major HUNTER who thwarted all FLOYD's schemes for filling the pockets of GEORGE N. SANDERS, ROBERT J. WALKER, WM. H. RUSSELL and Company with land wrested from the Indian reserves and public domain, at nominal prices; and it was to the opposition of Major HUNTER and Capt. LYON, that Secretary FLOYD and all the Border-Ruffian satellites of the BUCHANAN *régime* were wont to attribute the failure of their plans for the subjugation of Kansas to the condition of a slave State. A Republican, earnest, active, thorough and consistent, but not an Abolitionist who would make no discrimination between the slaves of Union men and those of rebels; an officer who believes in the most vigorous possible prosecution of the war, but not a "Jayhawker," not a highway plunderer, not one who enriches himself by confiscating to personal use the property which his men have been encouraged to seize wherever found; a brave and gallant man, who has grown weather-worn under fire, and who has never, during a long life-time of active service, ordered his soldiers to advance with any other cry than "Follow me,"—a loyal and stubborn patriot who comes by his patriotism honestly, being descended, on both sides, from signers of the Declaration of Independence. Such, Mr. Editor, I submit to be a truer and juster picture of Gen. HUNTER than that sketched in your issue of the 4th; and in this conviction, I commend it to the attention of your readers.

Very obediently yours, A SUBALTERN.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, Wednesday, February 12, 1862.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Two recruiting parties were sent out from Governor's Island, on Tuesday afternoon, to recruit for the two companies of the First Infantry and one of the Third which are being reorganized there. One of the parties, under Lieut. MARSTON, First Infantry, has gone to Portland, Me., where the Seventeenth Infantry had two offices open for several months, but had to close them on account of the paucity of recruits.

Orders have been received by the Commandant of Marines at this post to recruit between seven and eight hundred men as quickly as possible. The enlistments now average one per diem. The office in this City is at No. 18 Bowery, and in Brooklyn at the Flushing-avenue Barracks.

The storeship *A. Haughton*, (bark,) and the steamer *John P. Jackson* hauled into the stream yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They will sail as soon as their powder is put on board.

Com. PAULDING has ordered the gunboat *Cayuga* to be put into commission on Friday the 21st inst. The armament of the *Cayuga* is the same as that of the other new gunboats.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* remains in the stream, and having got nearly the whole of her stores on board, will very likely leave this port without going to the wharf at the Navy-yard. Some of her crew have got liberty.

An order has been issued by Commodore PAULDING, forbidding any United States vessel leaving the Navy-yard to carry more than one stove. All surplus stoves are to be turned in at once.

One hundred and fifty blue-jackets left the *North Carolina*, yesterday, for Boston, per the steamer *Curlew*.

Castle William, on Governor's Island, is being cleaned out, whitewashed, and made ready for whoever are to be the next occupants. If any of the Roanoke prisoners are sent to either Governor's Island or Bedloe's Island, additional troops will have to be sent to guard them, as there are not more than fifty men of the Governor's Island permanent party for regular duty. The other soldiers there, and also those on Bedloe's Island, are on parole.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—In consequence of the severe storm last evening, the first performance of Mr. CARL PROX's German opera troupe did not take place at Wallack's old Theatre. It will be given, we suppose, on Saturday next.

CONCERT.—Mrs. THOMAS, a well-known and esteemed teacher, will take her annual concert at Irving Hall to-night. The programme is excellent, and the artists who assist thoroughly good.

JOHN S. RAREY is *en route* for the Island of Cuba, where he intends to spend the remainder of the Winter.

It is whispered that he will give one or two exhibitions here on his return, early in the Spring. This will be welcome news to his friends here, and to those who have not yet had an opportunity of witnessing his remarkable power over wild and vicious horses.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 544, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II.—THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.—Full Details of this Brilliant Victory of the National Forces—Disabling of the Gunboats—Gallant Conduct of the Land Forces—Desperate Resistance of the Rebels, &c.

III.—THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—Full Reports from Our Special Correspondent, accompanied with Illustrative Maps and Diagrams—The Entire Rebel Army on Roanoke Island Captured—Four Forts and Two Field Batteries Surrendered—Over Two Thousand Prisoners Coming to New-York—The Rebel Fleet Annihilated by Our Gunboats—Graphic Description of the Bombardment and of the Land Engagement—Gallant Charge Upon the Rebel Batteries—List of the Killed and Wounded.

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS.—Arrival of the Asia and Edinburgh—The American Vessels, National and Rebel, Ordered Out of British Ports—The Explanation of the Stone Blockade Not Acceptable to England—It is Construed into an Admission that the Blockade is a Failure—The Policy of Non-Intervention in American Affairs Fixed Upon—The Sumter at Gibraltar—The Tuscarora Goes in Pursuit of Her.

V.—AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—Letters from Our Special Correspondent. Malakoff—The Emperor's Speech to the Legislative Body—Apprehensions of Intervention Postponed—Queen Victoria for Peace—The Mexican Programme—What is Thought of Owen Lovejoy's Anti-Anglican Philippic, &c., &c., &c.

VI.—RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.—Importan Order from Secretary STANTON—Prisoners to be Released on Giving Parole Not to Aid the Enemy.

VII.—LEADING ARTICLES.—The Victory in Tennessee—The Battle of Roanoke—The Campaign, Gen. McCLELLAN's Promises, and their Fulfillment—The Situation on the Cumberland—Savannah Captured—The Southern People, Guilty or Not Guilty.

VIII.—CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.—The Great Flood, and the Losses Occasioned by It; also the Gains—Tight Times in the Money Market—A Theatrical Contretemps.

IX.—A DASH BY GEN. LANDER.—The Rebel Camp at Blooming Gap Broken Up—Seventeen Rebel Officers and Forty-five Privates Captured.

X.—A SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

XI.—A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

XII.—ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

XIII.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

J. C. Rushton's Perfumed Camphor Ice, with Glycerine, a valuable remedy for Chapped Hands, Lips, Fever Sores, &c. Wholesale and retail at J. CLEMENT RUSHTON'S, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Or COUGH LOZENGES. For Children laboring from Cough, *Whooping Cough* or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted on account of their soothing and demulcent properties, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents per box.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

The Avant Couriers of Consumption, Coughs and Colds, are extremely prevalent, and the foundation of many a fatal case of inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, &c., is now being laid. Why should these destructive elements be allowed to gather head when they can be subdued in their incipiency, by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT? Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and druggists generally.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it in place, and imparting a most beautiful gloss, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all the druggists.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—TRAVERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, AARON OGDEN to HARRIET EMILY, daughter of John Travers.

READING—BANKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, M. FLOY READING to ADELAIDA, daughter of the late Theodore Banks, all of New-York.

FOSTER—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, Mr. WM. FOSTER to Miss MARGRETTA JOHNSON, all of this City.

FORBES—SANFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Frederick Sill, JAMES LESLIE FORBES to HELLEN JOSEPHINE, daughter of Hewlett Sanford, Esq., all of this City.

HARNETT—ECKEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. George McCloskey, JOHN H. HARNETT to Miss PAULINE L. ECKEL, both of this City.

STONEY—FOSDICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. J. West, Mr. JOHN M. STONEY to Miss ELIZABETH FOSDICK, daughter of William Fosdick, Esq.

DIED.

GRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, ANN GRAY, wife of John Gray, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and a resident of this City for the past 36 years, aged 64 years.

The friends and acquaintances of her husband and of her sons, John F. and William, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 90 Bayard-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, THOMAS W. MURRAY, Jr., only son of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Murray, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 51 Washington-st., on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 17, MATILDA E., wife of John J. Marshall, and eldest daughter of the late Benjamin M. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 491 7th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, MONSON CLARKE, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 West 34th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 20 at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit papers please copy.

POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, FRANKLIN POTTER, son of Joseph and Jane Potter, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The funeral will be held on Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 164 West 43d-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HATFIELD.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, suddenly, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY HATFIELD, relict of Barnes Hatfield, aged 73 years, 3 months and 5 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LINN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 16, of diphtheria, MARY ELIZA, youngest child of Thomas B. and Mary L. Linn, aged 2 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Her remains were interred in Farmingdale, Monmouth County, N. J.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, THOMAS R. HALSEY, adopted son of William Halsey, aged 22 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, south-east corner of Clinton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, at his residence, No. 235 Dean-st., FELIX A. HUNTINGTON, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives, including those of his sons, Rev. B. S. and J. F. Huntington, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., corner of 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

CONVERS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, JAMES M., son of the late E. D. Convers, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas Church, on Friday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

SMITH.—In Manhasset, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, Mrs GRACE C., widow of the late Timothy W. Smith, in the 57th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, at Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I.

SEYMOUR.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, JACOB OTTO SEYMOUR, Jr., son of J. O. and Julia A. Seymour, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 P. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 20th inst., from Danforth-place, Greenville, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at the Jersey City ferry at 2½ P. M., on Jersey City side.

THORNE.—At his residence, Glen Cove, L. I., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 3d month, 18th, SAMUEL C. THORNE, aged 34 years and

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, winery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CORNER LEXINGton-av. and 37th-st., first-class, modern 4-story, brown-stone house and stable. Location one of the finest in the City. Price for sale, $25,000. Terms easy. Rent, $1,500 to a perfectly satisfactory private family. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 173 West 48th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., which is paved with Belgian pavement. App y on the premises, or to O. Y. WEMPER, No. 31 Nassau-st., Manhattan Life Insurance Co.pany.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 26 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 28 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house in Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Or will exchange for plumbers' and gas fitters' materials. Apply to ROBINS & GIBSON, (the owners,) No. 431 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED—The 3-story brick house No. 62 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with modern improvements, and in good order. Can be seen between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREEstory, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, A SMALL FARM or country residence worth $5,000, in exchange for very desirable Brooklyn property. Must be actually worth the price asked. Apply to N. G. FOSTER, Architect, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EIGHTH-AV. CORNER PROPERTY; is one of the best business locations; is now paying about 12 per cent. Inquire of SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 37 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

STORES AND HOUSES TO LET.—5 NEW three-story dwellings and stores, in Boardman-place, in Court-st., near Union-street, suitable for dry goods, or shoe stores, or a harness-maker; and a first-class house, No. 68 West Baltic-st.; stone-front house No. 254 Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place; No. 406 Henry-st.; and one dozen houses in good order and moderate rents. Possession of some of the houses immediately. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET—A FULL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order and has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. G. JEROME, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 448 and 450 Water-st., six lofts 25x 40 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, &c., well lighted front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO 391 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank; it will be let separate, if desired, and put in good repair for a good tenant, with counter and shelvings. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, at the above number, from 10 to 3 o'clock up stairs

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone house No. 53 West 11th-st., three doors from 5th-av., built in the best manner for owner's use, with all modern conveniences, on reasonable terms. Apply next door, No. 51, or to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGhouse, No. 229 Wooster-st. Croton water, gas and gas fixtures. Rent $500. For particulars inquire of WM. C. AMERMAN, No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-st., in the store.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av. For permission to see the house, apply to R. C. READ, 58 East 23d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Rent $800; furnished $1,000.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR MANUFACTURING purposes, with or without steam-power part of premises No. 17 John-st. Inquire of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., No. 19 John-st.

TO LET—NO. 19 WALL-ST., FIRST FLOOR, which can be arranged to suit an insurance office, banker or broker. Apply to ALLAN MELVILLE, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE LARGE three-story house, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, 4th-st. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 56 Wall-st., from 11 till 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University-place, from 6 till 10 A. M.

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE HOUSES, NOS. 135 and 137 West 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 59½ Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—A VERY FINE STABLE, NO. 109 9th-st. Inquire at No. 40 Bond-st., next door to corner of 2d-av.

STORE TO LET—NO. 575 SECOND-AVENUE, near 35th-st., in fine order. Rent, $350. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE POUVANT ENSEIGNER le Francais ainsi que toute espèce d'ouvrages d'agrément, et capable de donner une bonne education aux jeunes personnes, désire se placer dans un pensionnat; ou comme gouvernante dans une famille privée: elle n'aurait au eu ne objection à vivre à la campagne. S'addresser, par lettre sous les initiales, L. G., No. 402 6me-av., entre la 24me et 25me rues.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE de se placer dans une famille Americaine, pour soigner des enfants. S'addresser, pour voir la personne, dans la famille avec laquelle elle a habité, Jeudi, 20f., de 11 à 1 heure, au No 161 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 126 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A commodious house, situated in Yonkers on Palisade-av., within fifteen minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing, on high ground, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. It has all the modern improvements, bath-room supplied with hot and cold water, gas pipes, with a good vegetable garden and a well of excellent water. Possession can be given immediately or on the 1st of May, as preferred. Apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 81 Worth-st., or to A. M. HATCH, on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A fine country residence, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family accustomed to the luxuries of City life. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; grain-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house, well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits and flowers, and fine shade-trees. Rent, $600. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DEMEREST, No. 172 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Woodstock, Westchester County, from 1st of May next; a commodious two-story and attic frame house, with all the modern improvements; has attached a good barn and 2½ acres of land, with an abundance of shade-trees and a garden well stocked with choice fruits. The place is near the country seats of Messrs. Chas. Denison, John McGraw, and the undersigned, and of easy access to the City. Apply to PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,—An elegant country seat on the Hudson, one hour's ride from the City, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely-shaded, and magnificent view of the river. Will be let for a first-class hotel, or first-class boarding-house, but private family preferred; or will be sold much below its value, or exchanged for first-class City property. Address W. A. P., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—At Cornwall, near Newburgh, 15 acres fruit and shade trees, &c. Large and handsome dwelling, and all the other necessary outbuildings. This is a complete gentleman's seat, and the health of this location is unsurpassed on the river. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRAME DWELLING CONtaining eleven finished rooms, within five minutes' walk to steamboat landing, in the village of Astoria, abounding with grapes and fruits of all kinds, rain water in kitchen, the house being built for convenience. For particulars apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, junction Flushing and Newtown avs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED IN the village of Flushing, Long Island—commanding a beautiful view. A very desirable place of residence—convenient distance from steamboat and railroad. For sale on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to ISAAC PECK, Office No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LIFE TIME TO PAY—A VALUAble country residence and choice farm of 56 acres, about 5 miles from Nyack, 1 from the river and 2 from steamboat landing. A semi-annual sum properly secured during the life of a person of middle age, will be taken in payment. Address R. S. C., Box No. 3,984 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN., NEW house, barn, out-houses, with two to eighteen acres good land; abundant fruit trees, excellent garden; beautiful location; perfectly healthy. Worth $5,500. Will be sold for less than $3,000. See representation of place at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERSIDE HOTEL, 152d-st., at the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses, rent from $300 to $500, handsomely situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage with one acre of land, containing shrubbery and all kinds of fruits; three miles below Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of C. F. BLAKE, No. 102 Chambers-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $900. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET.—AT LENOX, MASS., THE HOUSE REcently built on "Church Hill." For particulars address G. D. WILSON, Lenox, Mass.

TO LET.—HOUSE AND BARN, WITH 13 ACRES of land, to let, one mile from Astoria. Inquire at No. 61 Pearl-st. J. M. BLACKWELL.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. FINE'S, near the dépôt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable person as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 748 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 190 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT American young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and caring children; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy Protestant girl, with City and Brooklyn references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month. City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' situation alone; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 410 6th-av, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 417 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; or would do first-class washing in any family; is willing and obliging. Also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid and sewing; has City references. Call for this week at No. 136 East 38th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a most excellent and very reliable girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress; is also capable of doing up all kinds of ladies' fine clothes in superior style; has unexceptionable references, and is not afraid of work. Inquire for SARAH, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give twelve years' City references. Call or address No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 323 3d-av., corner 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861 ..... $6,989,856 74

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	912 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,587 05

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,482 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	83,135 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks		
Real Estate	76,513 24	
Due from Agents	21,112 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,19 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,810,325
Total	13,812	$41,213,908
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,739,899
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,095	$35,424,009
Of which are:		
For Life	11,542	$33,589,009
For Endowment Assurances	403	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,009

Increase in net cash assets for the year $849,900 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L E. SFROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Subscribing bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with receipts for 10 per cent. advance, with the Committee, preparatory to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 21st of March, at No. 12 Wall-st.

R. BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES

Received on deposit at par.

COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb. 19, CASHED or COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CYRUS CURTISS,
THS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N. CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY M. THOMPSON IS fully authorized to sign my name by procuration.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

GOLD, SILVER AND TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 6 State-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday the 20th day of February instant, for freighting all Government stores from New-York to Locust Point, near Baltimore, in fast sailing vessels of the capacity of from 1,500 to 3,000 barrels bulk, all to be approved by an officer or agent of this Department. Vessels of a required size must be furnished at all times and in readiness to load at twelve hours' notice.

This contract will be made for a period of sixty days, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, and may be renewed at the expiration of that period if found to work well. A bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made. The price must be based upon the barrel bulk of flour, to which will be added one-fifth on all barrels of beef or pork—all round packages, wet or dry, will pay pro rata, and all square or angular packages, will be rated at six cubic feet to the barrel bulk of flour. Heavy freight, or such as pays by weight, will be rated at two thousand pounds to ten barrels of flour, except extra heavy, say each piece weighing over four thousand pounds, when the rate will be one-fourth more. Ten fair working days will be required as lay days, to be used in receiving and discharging cargo on all vessels of two thousand barrel bulk and under, and twelve fair working days on all vessels over the capacity of two thousand barrels, after which demurrage at the rate of twelve and a half cents per ton of registered tonnage, will be allowed. Persons offering for this contract will please indorse their communications "Proposals for Freight."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-a-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., special and peremptory sale of first-class Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c., all of which are guaranteed according to sample and description, being the balance of importations and selections of an old jobbing and importing house, late in the Southern trade. We sold a part of this stock in October, November an December, which gave entire satisfaction to purchasers. It includes very fine old pale and dark Brandies, Sherries of many of the leading brands, Madeiras, Ports, Gin, Whisky, &c., in casks and demijohns, Bisquith, Tricoche & Co. Brandy, 1854, in octaves; old Porto Rico, Pure Apple and Antigua Rum, Champagnes, Clarets, Hocks, etc. Also the balance, consisting of about 250 cases of one dozen each, exported by the London and Peninsular Wine Co., *via* Montreal, under their private brand and label, consisting of their finest grades, viz.: Don Pedro Madeira, Royal Gold, Superior Brown and Extra Pale Sherries, superior old Port, very choice Wild Cherry Brandy, Martell's old Imperial Brandies, Gin, Rum and Whiskeys. Also, a few dozens of choice old Blue Seal Port, and a few dozens old Tuckerman Pale Sherry, from the Tuckerman estate in Boston, a few casks of fine Pale Sherry, of one arrobe each, (about 4 gallons each,) original packages. Persons wishing a supply for private use, can find none more reliable or desirable. Positively no other goods admitted.

Also, the balance of about 72,000 fine Havana Cigars, consisting of Conchas, Regalias, Yarzuelas, Condres, Operas, Millar Communes, Media-regalia Prensados, &c., &c., of the following celebrated brands, viz.: Cabanas, Figaro, Don Quixotte, Sancho Panza, Luna, Albaerno, Columbia, Britannica, Union, Rosa, Henry Clay and others mostly in tenth boxes. Also, the entire balance of fine Plantation, in barrels of about 6 mille each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

40 Hope Insurance	$50	50 Col. Marine ins.	$100
50 Citizens' Gas Light	20	20 American Coal Co.	25
24 Commerce Insurance	100	30 Irving Bank	50
40 North Western Ins.	50	20 Imp. & Trad. Ins.	100
10 American Ex. Bank	100	50 Wimsburgh Gas L. Co.	10
15 Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	44 Exchange Fire Ins.	30
10 Mechanics' Ex. Bank	50	100 Cranberry N. R.	100
40 Adriatic Insurance	25	40 Germania Life	50
25 Phœnix Bank	20		

$395 Mercantile Mutual Scrip of 1860.

385 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 Catawissa Railroad 5 per cent. Chattel Mortgage.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 24.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., auctioneer, real estate and stock broker.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCtion, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent:

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee bean, molasses, and 58,95 pounds good cheese, abolished from the navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, caps, shoes; also, a quantity of nankeen, sheeting, satinet, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, beeswax, clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE United States *vs.* the brig *Sarah Starr* and cargo, captured as a prize.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States of the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause, on the 24th day of February, 1862, the undersigned Prize Commissioners will expose to sale at public auction, on the 22d day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Phenix Yard, in the City of Brooklyn, the cargo of the aforesaid brig, consisting of 1,358 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 131 barrels of crude turpentine, 420 barrels of resin, 298 pounds of beeswax, and a box of hardware, be the quantity thereof more or less. The terms of sale will be cash.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1862.

E. H. OWEN,
H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer

BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL—STORE, No. 159 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

We will sell at auction, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 22,

at 12 o'clock M. at the Phœnix Yard, Brooklyn, (by order and under the direction of Messrs. E. H. Owen and Henry H. Elliott, United States Prize Commissioners,) the entire cargo of brig *Sarah Starr*, comprising

1,358 barrels spirits turpentine
131 barrels crude turpentine
420 barrels resin
298 lbs. bee-wax.
1 box hardware

Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—AT AUCtion, on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the three story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order, No. 22 West Washington Place, a most desirable neighborhood. House 22 by 42; lot 90 feet. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an estate, house and lot No. 23 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; 3 lots on south side 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lease of lots Nos. 489 Broadway and 444 Broome st., adjoining, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also, house and lot No. 80 West 20th-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a gray horse, 5 years old, about 16 hands high, sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; is a free and stylish driver, suitable for a doctor's use; is an excellent family horse.

FORECLOSURE SALE (SHERIFF'S.)—No. 27 West 45th-st., 24th February, 1862. Attention is called to the positive sale of the above house and lot, four stories, stone front, 20 by 65 feet 6 inches, at Merchant's Exchange, 25th February, 1862, at 12 M. For terms, &c., apply to

J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, looking-glasses, bedsteads, carpets, oil cloths, feather beds, blankets, pillows, comforters, table linen, cottage suites, China, glass and kitchenware, &c.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF HOUSE ON 20th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, Feb 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock. Subject to one mortgage of $4,000; rent roll $800 per annum. See handbill on the house.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within that time, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix,
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.

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MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK,"—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 49 Duane st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance by side-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 25 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this; it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

A NEW AND SPLENDID TRUSS, JUST INvented and patented. The inventor wishes to sell the right for the United States. For particulars address BRYAN, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &c.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID STOCK of new and second-hand tables of the best quality. Call and examine, or send by mail. Tables to let and Bagatelle Tables for sale, by W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.

NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.

The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship
UNITED KINGDOM,
Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports. Directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams'p Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Mar. 1,
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, Mar. 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry the Patent Fire

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the House on the Treasury Note Bill.

The Senate Amendments to be Acted Upon To-day.

Mr. Vallandigham's Loyalty Inquired Into.

Propositions to Create Lieutenant-Generals by Brevet.

DESERTIONS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

It is recommended to the People of the United States that they assemble in their customary places for public solemnities on the 22d day of February instant, and celebrate the anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country, by causing to be read to them his immortal "Farewell Address."

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

PUNISHMENT FOR COWARDICE.

Complaint having been made by Gen. LANDER of the misconduct of an officer under his command, and the matter referred to the Secretary of War, the following instructions were given:

If Gen. LANDER is satisfied that Col. AMSANZEL was guilty of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy, he may be tried on the spot, and if found guilty the sentence of death may be executed on the spot, or he may be cashiered by his commanding General at the head of his regiment. The former course is recommended as the preferable one. Cowardice in an officer, exhibited on the field of battle, should receive the swift punishment of death.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 16, 1862.

THE CAVALRY.

The House Military Committee authorized the Chairman to-day to report an amendment to the Senate bill for reducing the number of cavalry regiments. The House amendment proposes reducing the number to fifty. The Senate bill proposed forty regiments.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The Senate Military Committee have reported a joint resolution, conferring authority upon the Secretary of War to appoint a Lieutenant-General. This bill will be opposed strenuously in both Houses.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Gen. BANKS is in Washington to-night. Gen. CAMERON is here. It is still doubted by many whether he really intends to go abroad.

REBELS COMING OVER.

A considerable number of rebels, about forty, it is said, have come within our lines and surrendered their arms. They say they are sick of the war, worn out, deceived and disappointed, and that they are but the type of the whole rebel army in Virginia.

THE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The last advices from Europe are of dates previous to the receipt there of the news of the first of our series of victories; but the Secretary of State says he sees indications of a satisfactory reaction in favor of the United States in Great Britain, as well as throughout the continent; and especially, satisfaction is experienced over the congratulations upon the settlement of the *Trent* affair received from Russia and Italy. It is said they are not only generous, but even touching appeals to the American people to restore, maintain and preserve the National Union. The settlement of the *Trent* affair is regarded as the bow of promise, of peace and freedom of commerce.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The principal military confirmations to-day, by the Senate, were of the appointments of Brig.-Gen. GRANT, to be Major-General, and Colonels GARFIELD and SHIELDS to be Brigadier-Generals.

Col. GARFIELD's promotion was for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Prestonburgh, and that of Gen. GRANT for the same qualities, exhibited in the capture of Fort Donelson.

The promotion of Gen. GRANT to a Major-Generalship gives him a superior command to Gen. BUELL in the same department.

A very large number of army and volunteer appointments were confirmed, including Captains, Lieutenants, Surgeons, Assistant Adjutants, &c.

Among the naval confirmations are the following:

To be Lieutenants: Alfred T. Mahon, George C. Remey, Alex. S. Mackenzie, Norman H. Varquehar, Samuel D. Greene, Charles H. Swasey, Theodore F. Kane, Beatty P. Smith, Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, Roderick Prentiss, R. S. McCook, Gilbert C. Wiltze, Thos. S. Spencer.

To be Chief Engineers: Charles H. Loring, Wm. H. Rutherford, Edward D. Robie, Thomas Williamson, William B. Brooks, Wm. H. Cushman, Chas. H. Baker, Philip G. Peltze.

THOMAS BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, was confirmed as Secretary of Legation to Brazil, and the following-named gentlemen were confirmed as Consuls to the places respectively mentioned:

THOS. D. HOWARD, of Pennsylvania, Consul to San Juan del Sur.

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, of Illinois, to Munich.

NOAH L. WILSON, Indiana, to Tabasco.

W. J. STILLMAN, Massachusetts, to Rome.

WM. D. HOWELLS, Ohio, to Venice.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Pennsylvania, to Acapulco.

ROSSITER JOHNSON, California, to Acapulco.

WM. BLANCHARD, District of Columbia, to Melbourne.

JOHN DE LA MONTAGNE, New-York, to Nantez.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY, New-Jersey, to Liverpool, in place of BEVERY TUCKER, recalled.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Pennsylvania, to Quebec.

ALLEN FRANCES, Illinois, to Victoria Vancouvers Island.

WM. IRVIN, Pennsylvania, to Bahea.

JOHN T. NEAL KANSAS, to Kingstown, Jamaica.

JAMES H. ARMSBY, New-York, to Naples.

CHARLES F. DE VEVALDI, Kansas, to Santos.

THOS. CAMISIUS, Illinois, to Vienna.

JOHN YOUNG, Indiana, to Belfast.

FREDERICK WHIPPERMANN, Minnesota, to Maracaibo.

MARCUS OTTENDORFF, Wisconsin, to the City of Mexico.

BENJAMIN LINDSEY, Massachusetts, to St. Catherines'

JOHN BIGELOW, New-York, to Paris.

LUCIUS H. CHANDLER, Virginia, to Matanzas.

THEO. D. EDWARDS, Kentucky, to Demarara.

HORACE N. CONGAR, New-York, to Kong Kong.

HENRY B. STACY, Vermont, to Revel.

ISRAEL S. DIEHLE, California, to Batavia.

WARREN C. FOSTER, Connecticut, to Carthagena.

CHARLES W. GODDARD, Maine, Consul-General to Constantinople.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ILLUMINATION.

Arrangements are making for the illumination of all the public buildings on Saturday night. A number of citizens intend manifesting their joy over the recent victories by similar demonstrations. Gentlemen in high positions have expressed the hope that this example will be followed throughout the country.

IMPORTANT PETITIONS.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, presented in the House, to-day, a petition of the merchants and ship-builders engaged in the sale and manufacture of ship timber—concurred in by the ship owners and underwriters—requesting Congress to adopt some measures to prevent the exportation of ship timber during the continuance of the war.

Also, the memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, asking the intercession of Congress in reference to a ship canal, connecting the River St. Lawrence and all the great lakes on the northern boundary, with the Atlantic Ocean in the Bay of New-York, in any future adjustment of the commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain.

Also, several petitions in favor of the passage of a general uniform bankrupt law.

MEDALS FOR THE ARMY.

The joint resolution introduced by Senator WILSON to-day, for the presentation of medals to the enlisted men and volunteers in the army, navy and marine corps who have or may distinguish themselves in battle during the rebellion, provides that an amount of money be appropriated for the purpose of having prepared medals of silver, or other suitable metal, with appropriate emblems and devices, for presentation by Congress to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the volunteers and marine corps, and the warrant and petty officers and seamen of the navy of the United States, who have, or may hereafter distinguish themselves by any act of gallantry or bravery during the present war against the rebellion.

THE SENATE AGAINST HOMŒORATHY.

The Senate military had before them yesterday a Committee of homœopathic physicians, urging the establishment of a homœopathic hospital in this city. The Committee also presented petitions signed by 40,000 names in favor of that measure. The Senate Committee are averse to such an institution at this time, and will accordingly report against it.

HEADBOARDS FOR DEAD SOLDIERS.

In order to have a better identification of the bodies of deceased soldiers, Quartermaster RUCKER has invited proposals for furnishing 1,000 head-boards for their graves.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition of Merchants' Underwriters, of New-York, remonstrating against any change of the laws relative to pilots and pilotage.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill for temporary increase of midshipmen in the Naval Academy with a request that it be indefinitely postponed; also a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. WILKES, which was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee of the Judiciary, reported back the bill for the maintenance and safekeeping of United States prisoners, with amendments.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.) from the Military Committee reported a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to confer brevet rank of Lieut.-General for eminent services.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of New York State, asking that the name of South Carolina be expunged from the list of States, and the territory be divided between North Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a petition from citizens of Illinois asking the passage of the Treasury Note bill, and against the Bankrupt law.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill for organization of the Navy Department was taken up.

After the adoption of some amendments from the Committee the bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS the bill in relation to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to present prizes and medals to the enlisted men of the army and navy and marine corps, who may have distinguished themselves in the war. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill for the better organization of the cavalry was taken up and passed.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois., (Rep.:)

Resolved, That for the 22d of February seats in this hall be so arranged, under the direction of the Speaker, as to accommodate the Senators and all invited guests, and, if room enough, for their families, and at the close of the proceedings the Speaker adjourn the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported resolutions which were adopted, calling on the Secretaries of War and Navy to furnish the House with statements showing the expenses of transportation for the last five years of arms, munitions, troops, &c., between the Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Pacific; and also calling on the Secretary of State to furnish the last annual report of the Government of Colorado, and the accompanying documents, if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. BENNETT, delegate from Colorado, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of legalizing all consummated litigation under the Miners' and People's Court in Colorado prior to the organization of that Territory.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, The Baltimore *Clipper* of this date contains the following publication:

"DOCUMENTS FOUND.—During yesterday, a police force visited the office of the *South* newspaper, and took possession of a number of letters written by Senators BAYARD and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, and the notorious VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. The documents contain touching sentiments of poor bleeding Dixie, and various suggestions how the Yankees might be defeated."

Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the truth of the allegations therein made against C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, a member of this House, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath or affirmation, and to make report thereon.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) immediately rising, said he had waited for an opportunity to call the attention of the House to this statement himself. He did not know what were the motives of the gentleman, nor did he care. His purpose some time since was just the same as it was now. He gave a plain, direct and emphatic contradiction to the statement in question. He had never written a line or a letter to the Baltimore *South*, or to any other paper, or to any man south of Mason and Dixon's line. The article in question was most infamous and scandalous. Was a man's reputation to be placed at the mercy of a local irresponsible paper, with its libelous, slanderous falsities, like this one? He would not enter a defence in this case till the letters should be produced that he had written and their matter and character stated. He distinctly stated that such letters were forgeries, and he denied that it was the duty or the right of any member of the House to call the attention of this body to irresponsible statements of this kind. He deprecated gentlemen making personal statements in regard to newspaper paragraphs, and he, himself, had, with one exception, refrained from it. He had always acted and spoken in a manner which he deemed to be consistent with his duty and the oath he had taken, to support the Constitution of the United States. He again alluded to the charge in question, as being unfounded and irresponsible, and as a duty to himself he felt called upon to deny the truth of the charge.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) interposed a remark that those who would not vote for anything to support the Government, unless Slavery was to be abolished, were traitors and ought to be brought to trial.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that even a suspicion, an ordinary suspicion, would justify such an investigation as the resolution contemplated, and the gentleman from Ohio himself, as well as other members on this floor, knew there were suspicions against him. He would not say whether those suspicions were just or unjust, but certain it was that they had been numerous for a long time past. It was a duty of the House to purge itself of unworthy members. He did not know whether the gentleman from Ohio occupied properly or improperly his seat on this floor. By offering the resolution he did not prejudice the gentleman. It was his duty to urge the investigation. He referred to the seizure of the publisher and editor of *The South* newspaper at the instance of the Government, and hence presumed the effects of the office were at the time in National custody. The *Clipper* article was based on information received from the Government or those who acted as its agents. The article was therefore responsible, as far as he could judge. In reply to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, who held that the House was not justified in such an investigation of statements of this kind, Mr. HICKMAN referred him to page 69 of the latest edition of the Manuals. By this, common tales were worthy the attention of the House. Now he held that the matter under consideration was more than a common tale. It was a direct charge by a responsible newspaper.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked Mr. HICKMAN to observe that it was a mere local item. He was of the opinion that the editor never saw the article in question.

Mr. HICKMAN did not care whether it was or not a local item. It was sufficient for him that it was an ordinary article in a responsible newspaper.

Mr. HICKMAN having referred to various reports in circulation, prejudicial to the character of VALLANDIGHAM, the latter said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had a "suspicion." He desired the gentleman from Pennsylvania to mention one specific item, or charge, on which the suspicion rested.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that he could refer to such charges.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called upon the gentleman to give them.

Mr. HICKMAN did not desire just then to make the required statement.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked the gentleman to specify one single item. He did not mean merely newspaper slanders, for those he had denounced on the floor of the House on former occasions.

Mr. HICKMAN knew nothing about newspaper slanders. He only knew a suspicion had existed against the gentleman from Ohio, and existed even now. He was not for a controversy with the gentleman from Ohio. He was only defending himself, and would continue to defend himself. He would repeat most distinctly that a suspicion had existed against the loyalty of the gentleman. He had no doubt the gentleman himself knew this. He was asked by the gentleman to specify certain things, and in this he was called upon to refresh his memory. Well, he would give him one or two reminiscences. He (Mr. HICKMAN) then referred to the Breckinridge meeting in Baltimore, at which the gentleman was present, and which gave rise to many suspicions; and next alluded to the fact that the gentleman was at a dinner in Kentucky given in his power.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wished to reply to the gentleman right here, but Mr. HICKMAN several times declined to yield the floor.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, having often endeavored to obtain an opportunity to respond, Mr. HICKMAN still refused to yield. He then remarked that there were many other things which he could state. There was the fact of the speeches of the gentleman of Ohio, made in July last, during the extra session of Congress. These speeches were in spirit against the Government, and the parties conducting the war. These speeches gave rise to many suspicions. The gentleman from Ohio was certainly not ignorant of all these facts. He asked if there was a man in the House who had not heard suspicions against the loyalty of the gentleman from Ohio. Was not this suspicion common rumor? He alleged it was common rumor in the Northern States among the loyal people of those States, that the gentleman was suspected of disloyalty, if not directly implicated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM here desired to say a word relative to the dinner in Kentucky. He would tell the gentleman that he had not pressed the soil of Kentucky since the 10th of July, 1852, when he went thither as one of a Committee to follow the remains of that great and glorious man—that true, honest and patriotic man—HENRY CLAY—to his last resting-place. He had partaken of no dinner in Kentucky, or elsewhere, of a political character, and yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania would dare support his suspicions on those foul slanders which had been circulated throughout the whole country against him, and thousands of others. Statements had appeared against the loyalty of others in newspapers, and yet they had not been brought before the House for its action. Then why was he singled out? He denied the truth of the statement made by Mr. HICKMAN. He hurled defiance into his teeth, and asked him to point to one single sentence in the speech made by him on the 10th of July where he had uttered disloyal sentiments. He would not retract one sentence of what at that time he had uttered, nor would he retract one vote he had given. He had been invited to Kentucky, and by as true and honest men as there were in any other State to-day. He knew of nothing which should prevent any loyal man from visiting a State which had given birth to so many statesmen. He again referred to the paragraph embodied in the preamble, as a miserable, irresponsible statement of the *Clipper*. He hurled back upon Mr. HICKMAN the insinuation of suspicion. They ought to wait until they had found something which indicated that there was disloyalty in his bosom. He knew he had differed from the majority of the House, and with the policy of the Administration. He thanked God he had the right and the power to fulfill his constitutional obligations. This was the crime whereof he had been guilty. The gentleman from Pennsylvania himself had been made the victim of slander; it was not in the power of any authority to place his (VALLANDIGHAM's) character in a disloyal position. He had said nothing on which the Committee on the Judiciary could base a charge or justify a suspicion of this kind. He wanted to reject these charges thus in the beginning. What would become of the members of this House, and Senators too, if their characters depended on irresponsible newspaper statements, and if such statements be made the criterion on which to found judgments? Why, he asked, was he thus singled out? Certain members had been watching for something from him that he might utter unguardedly in the course of his remarks. He uttered frequent patriotic sentiments, and earnestly spoke of the future prosperity of the country, etc.

Mr. HICKMAN, in replying, said he had never been called upon to put himself in a position to vindicate himself.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied this was wrong to his Democratic friends.

Mr. HICKMAN remarked the charges which had been brought against him in the past he had never made the subject of a public complaint; he was therefore vindicated by silence. He never had, nor never would allow any man to make a speech in his favor, when once he was charged with disloyalty, but he would wait until the proper time, and then meet the matter himself. He would never allow any man to vindicate him. He had expressed no suspicions touching the loyalty of the gentleman from Ohio. If more was developed than might have been expected, it was the fault of the gentleman himself. He then reviewed Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's remarks, and referred to the latter's July speech. In the distant future, when treason and rebellion shall have received its reward, he might look at that speech again as a mere curiosity of the past. He asked, did not the gentleman from Ohio know a rebel camp in Kentucky was called by his name, namely, "Vallandigham?" That did not indicate that the rebels regarded him as the most loyal man in the Union.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Is there not a town in Kentucky called "Hickman?" (Laughter.)

Mr. HICKMAN said—I thank God that that town was not called after me. There are a good number of Hickman's—I know of only one. Does not the gentleman know that a rumor was spread through the newspapers, that on visiting an Ohio camp in Virginia, the soldiers knowing him, compelled him to leave the camp, on the grounds that he was suspected of disloyalty; that was their opinion, not mine. I have not expressed myself as to his loyalty, integrity, or veracity. And then, again, I remember well a remark attributed to the gentleman, that during last Winter or Spring, he said the Southern Confederacy would be recognized in three months. These things, taken in connection with the fact that the gentleman's course was in coincidence with that of Mr. BURNETT in the rebel service, is not certainly evidence of that gentleman's loyalty. I made no charge. The resolution is a matter of justice to the gentleman, and I am astonished that he regards it as a charge. If it is a charge, it stands against him in the newspapers. It afforded him an opportunity to vindicate himself. Ought he not to have asked an investigation? It has been presented in no spirit of unkindness. It was offered as a matter of duty, and by myself as a member of the Judiciary Committee. But the gentleman having expressed far more loyal sentiments in this discussion than at any time since the meeting of Congress, I am willing that the fact of his protestation should go before the country, and that he shall stand as he is for the present. I withdraw the resolution.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating $1,000 to defray the expenses of the illumination for Saturday night next, Feb. 22.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) announced the capture of Gen. PRICE and the whole of his Staff.

Round after round of applause followed this statement.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's Amendment to the United States Note bill.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) especially opposed those amendments, which provide for the payment of interest in coin, and the sale of bonds to procure the coin, and adverse to the amendments which make an unjust discrimination between the creditors of the Government.

Messrs. POMEROY, CULVERT, MORRILL of Vermont, ENGLISH, DUNN, PIKE and DIVEN addressed the Committee on the same subject.

The House proceeded to consider the various Senate amendments. The result of the Committee's action was reported to the House.

Pending the question of acquiescence therein, the House adjourned.

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Capt. DUDLEY, of the Tenth United States Infantry, lately appointed Colonel of the Massachusetts Thirtieth Regiment, was to-day presented by his Boston friends with a valuable horse and full military equipments. He leaves to-morrow for his command at Ship Island, in the steamer *Mississippi*, which takes out a portion of the Maine Thirteenth Regiment.

The resolve appropriating $500,000 for the coast defences of Massachusetts has passed both branches of the Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor. Proposals for bids are to be issued, and the fortifications to be constructed under the supervision of United States officers.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned this evening, after fifty-nine days of session. The Free State measure was defeated. Commissioners, however, were appointed with power to reassemble the Convention in case the new State is not recognized by Congress. This provision is supposed to look to a Free State.

There was great rejoicing here over the Fort Donelson news. Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered a National salute at an early hour this morning.

FROM NEW-JERSEY

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Col. WILLIAM HALSTED, of Trenton, Colonel of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, having been mustered out of the service, Gov. OLDEN has just made out a commission to Sir PERCY WYNDHAM, an accomplished Italian officer, to fill the vacancy. The Major of the regiment has also been mustered out, but no appointment has yet been made.

The new Colonel is a resident of Washington, and came very highly recommended.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BENEFIT OF THE FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The recent "Laughing-Gas" exhibition, promoted and conducted by Dr. G. Q. COLTON, for the benefit of the Five-Points House of Industry, had the following gratifying results:

Received at the door		$240 84
Dr. COLTON's bill for advertising	$126 63	
DR. COLTON's bill for personal services 100 00		226 63
Profits for the House		$14 21
Car-fare of children to Cooper Institute		6 00
Net profits		$8 21

This sum the Managers, in gratitude for the self-denying services of Dr. COLTON, propose, we understand, to set apart and distinguish as the "Colton Fund," the interest to be applied perpetually to the benefit of the juvenile population of the Sixth Ward. It is proper to add that Dr. COLTON has since presented to the House of Industry a voluntary donation of $25: and has offered to give a second and more profitable exhibition, the entire proceeds of which shall be devoted to that charity.

MEN OF BUSINESS SHOULD GO STRAIGHT HOME.—On Tuesday night, at a late hour, Mr. HAMILTON BROWN, who is a dealer in watches, and resides at No. 132 Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was on his way home, when he met MARY THOMPSON, with whom he got engaged in conversation, and subsequently, with a view to make a better acquaintance with each other, retired from the street to a more private place in Marketfield-street. While there MARY extracted from the pockets of her newly and easily-made friend a gold watch valued at $50, and a small amount of money. Mr. BROWN immediately discovered his loss and had MARY arrested by Officer WALSH, of the First Precinct. At the time Mr. B. had four other watches in various pockets, of which MARY was in blissful ignorance. In attempting to escape she threw away the watch but it was recovered by the officer. The accused was taken before Justice BRENNAN at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and committed for trial.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON TREASURY NOTES.—The United States Assistant Treasurer in this City made the first payment of interest on the Government War Loan yesterday. The doors were thrown open at 9 o'clock, and within a short time something like two thousand men were assembled inside the building. The payments were made and received in a quiet and orderly manner. The holder of the coupons, on presenting them at the desk, having previously left them for examination, received coin in exchange. The interest paid yesterday was upon the first fifty millions of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and varied in amount from $1 82 to $5,000.

A PRISONER ATTEMPTS TO EVADE JUSTICE BY SWALLOWING ARSENIC.—HENRY WATSON, a young man about 22 years of age, who had been arrested by Officer SCHOONMAKER of the Ninth Precinct, on Tuesday night, on a charge of grand larceny, endeavored to terminate his existence by swallowing a quantity of arsenic, which he had purchased at the drug-store of H. DINSMORE, No. 43 Sixth-avenue. Dr. JONES administered the proper antidote, and the prisoner was sent to Bellevue Hospital for further treatment.

THE BOGUS COLLECTOR AT ESSEX MARKET.—CHARLES CAMERON, the confidence man who was arrested on suspicion of obtaining money under false pretences, and taken to Essex Market Police Court before Justice OSBORNE, the particulars of whose capture were published in yesterday's TIMES, was brought up for examination yesterday, when it appeared that among a large number of his dupes were Mr. RUDOLPH DULON, the father-in-law of Gen. SIGEL; Mr. AUGUST RINTELE, of 53½ Bowery. The large amount which he had collected was received in sums of $1 and upwards. He was locked up.

ARREST OF A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.—JOSEPH HOWARD, a youth about 17 years of age, was arrested by Officer NEILL yesterday, on a charge of entering the house of GEORGE W. STANTON, No. 635 Sixth-avenue, in a burglarious manner, with intent to steal therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel of various kinds, and other articles, which the accused had taken from bureau drawers, trunks, &c., and was preparing to remove. It appears that he was caught in the act of filling the articles into pillow slips. He was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial.

THE LATEST TRICK IN THE THIEVING TRADE.—On Tuesday evening the residence of MR. D. J. STETSON, No. 149 West Twelfth-street, was visited by two young men, one of whom engaged the servant in conversation at the front door, while the other went into the basement and stole a quantity of silver, including a goblet, to which the family attached great value, as it had been a gift from some friends. No clue has yet been obtained to the whereabouts of the thieves.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD THE SHIP SARACEN.—Capt. NATHAN H. MILLETT, of the ship *Saracen*, who arrived at this port a few days ago, having been sent home by the United States Consul at Hong Kong, charged with the murder of one of his crew, named JOHN DILLON, on the passage to China, was yesterday released on $5,000 bail, to answer the charge of manslaughter. An examination of the facts was had before United States Commissioner HENRY, who yesterday decided to admit the prisoner to bail, as above.

THE STORM AND NAVIGATION.—A thick snow-storm, with wind east-northeast, set in about 3 P. M. yesterday, and continued up to dark, when it was succeeded by a heavy fall of rain. The navigation of vessels was somewhat impeded, especially of those outward bound. The sound steamers left their respective piers at the usual hours, but probably anchored above Hell Gate. There has been no damage to shipping.

MUNICIPAL JUBILEE.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired at City Hall Park at noon yesterday, and flags were displayed upon public and private buildings, in honor of the recent Union victories. At night a magnificent spectacle was produced by the illumination of the City Hall.

THE CONTRABANDS.—The meeting to be held at Cooper Institute this evening, in answer to the appeal of Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT, will be addressed by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Prof. LINDSEY, and others. Prof. LINDSEY has spent some weeks at Port Royal, examining into the condition of deserted slaves.

The Steamship Bremen.

The accident to the steamship *Bremen*, reported in our late foreign news, was not of a serious nature. She is announced to sail from Bremen on the 15th, and Southampton on the 19th inst., for New-York, and will sail hence on her regular day, the 15th of March.

Funeral of Ex-Gov. Pennington.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. PENNINGTON took place, this afternoon, with considerable ceremony.

Gov. OLDEN and other distinguished men of this State were pall-bearers. The place of interment is Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The *America* has twenty-one passengers for Liverpool, and twenty-two for Halifax; and something over $100,000 in specie. She will probably not sail before 2 o'clock.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active; sales at 79½c. for No. 1. CORN firm. PORK firm at $11. GREEN HAMS 3½c. LARD 6¾c. Hogs dressed, firm and 10c. @15c. higher. Sales at $3 30@$3 65. Live, active and 10c. higher. Sales at $2 83@$2 85. Beef cattle, good shipping demand. Sales at $2 50@$3. *Receipts*—3,500 bbls. FLOUR; 24,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn; 1,500 live Hogs; 1,400 dressed. Exchange unchanged. Gold. 2¼c.@3¾c. premium.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

BARLEY in good demand for car lots; 75c. for State two-rowed, and 80c.@83c. for State four-rowed. DRESSED HOGS in active demand; sales, 1,800 head at $4 62@$4 70 for Western; $4 75 for State, and $4 75@$4 80 for Hook Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT in fair demand; Red, $1 35. PROVISIONS unsettled. MESS PORK, $13. WHISKY unsettled at 26c.@28c.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Release of Col. A. M. Wood, of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS—A PUBLIC RECEPTION

In accordance with a published call, a mass meeting of the citizens of Kings County was held last evening in the Governor's Room, City Hall, to make arrangements to give a public reception to Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who, since the battle at Manassas, on the 21st of July last, has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and was one of the officers whose lot it was to be among the number of Union officers selected to receive such punishment as the National Government should deem proper to inflict upon the parties arrested on board the rebel privateers. It being understood that Col. WOOD was to be among the first relieved under the new arrangement for a general exchange of prisoners, his fellow-citizens deem it a fitting opportunity to testify their appreciation of his patriotism, and at the same time show a proper sympathy for the sufferings he has undergone while a prisoner, by some public manifestation, and in accordance with this feeling the call for the meeting to-night was issued.

The meeting was organized by electing Hon. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, President; Ex-Mayor HALL, Secretary, and the following-named persons as Vice Presidents: Daniel D. Whitney, J. S. Thorne, Samuel Sloan, Samuel E. Johnson, James Lynch, J. S. T. Stranahan, James Hutchins, Joseph Wilson, James H. Brundage, Smith Fancher, John C. Perry, Charles Parker, George Thompson, Daniel Reilly, Daniel Manger, Anthony Walter, Chauncy Perry, Martin Kalbfleisch, Frederick Scholes, Phillip S. Crooke, Tunis G. Bergen, A. A. Myers, Guilliam Schenck.

The large room in which the meeting was held was filled with citizens, including among the number those most prominent in the political, financial, mercantile and military world. The President having stated the object of the meeting, several motions were made with a view to making arrangements, and finally a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chair to appoint a Committee of Arrangements to make suitable arrangements to receive Col. WOOD and his associates in the Fourteenth Regiment, to consist of thirty-four persons—one from each Ward and town in the county, and ten from the county at large. Under this resolution the Chairman appointed the following-named persons as the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

At Large—Samuel D. Morris, Wm. M. Boerum, Thomas Murphy, Isaac Badeau, C. W. Riley, Wm. M. Parks, R. C. Brainard, John S. Meeker, Daniel N. Northrup, Henry Rugg. *Wards*—Eleventh Ward—John Cashow; Second Ward, James Duffy; Third Ward, George Hall; Fourth Ward—Hugh McLaughlin; Fifth Ward, James Lynch; Sixth Ward, James R. Del Vecchio; Seventh Ward, Wm. H. Van Voorhis; Eighth Ward, James Whitman; Ninth Ward, Barnard O'Neil; Tenth Ward, Wm. M. Stone; Eleventh Ward, Anthony F. Campbell; Twelfth Ward, James Booth; Thirteenth Ward, Benjamin W. Wilson; Fourteenth Ward, Hamilton Allen; Fifteenth Ward, Charles C. Talbott; Sixteenth Ward, Anthony Walter; Seventeenth Ward, Chauncey M. Perry; Eighteenth Ward, John Stewart; Nineteenth Ward, John A. Cross; Flatbush, Philip S. Crooke; Flatlands, A. A. Myers; New-Lots, C. A. B. Bergman; Gravesend, S. G. Stryker; New-Utrecht, Wm. J. Cropsey.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

ISAAC BADEAU, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Brooklyn receive with joy and satisfaction the assurance that Col. ALFRED M. WOOD is at an early day to be released from his long and weary incarceration in the prisons of the South, and anxiously await the opportunity to welcome him home again to his friends and fellow townsmen.

Resolved, That the honored relations which Col. WOOD has for many years sustained with the citizens of Brooklyn, not only as an occupant of high official station, in whom the people have frequently manifested their trust and confidence, but as a private citizen prominent and greatly esteemed in all the associations of social and business life, would under any circumstances cause his return among them after a prolonged absence, to be greeted with pleasure and satisfaction. But when we remember that at the very outset of the rebellion, impelled by a sentiment of the loftiest and most disinterested patriotism, Col. WOOD voluntarily sacrificed upon the altar of his country the endearments of home and family, the pleasures of leading social station, and hastened to offer his own services and those of his splendid regiment, "the Brooklyn Fourteenth," for the war, and that while gallantly leading them against the storm of lead and iron which the Union army encountered at Manassas, he fell severely wounded into the hands of the enemy, to be by them confined for seven long months in prison, his return to home and liberty is an occasion eminently fitting and proper for the most public and universal demonstration of the joyous and enthusiastic welcome which is the desire of his fellow-citizens to extend toward him.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the action taken by the Common Council at its last meeting, in providing for a public reception to Col. WOOD and his fellow-prisoners of the Fourteenth Regiment, and pledge the cooperation of the citizens of Brooklyn generally with the arrangements which may be devised to carry said purpose into effect.

The Secretary was appointed Treasurer for the Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the lively satisfaction of the Board at the prospective early release of Col. WOOD.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM and Commodore NUTT are on everybody's lips, while the Museum is literally thronged by people to see the latter.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 19—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—S Barbon and 2 children, J. Cachol, wife and 2 children John Wilkie, wife and daughter, Rev. M. McCaffery, Rev. M. McDonnell, Charles Geo. Colville, John Williams, Mr. Chipman, Mrs. Stephens and infant, Miss Drew, Capt. Chatfield, wife and 2 children, A. D. Bishop and wife, Luke A. Walsh, Edward Murby, C. J. Bingham, Joachinson and wife, J. R. Ripley, A. J. Bidwell, Alfred Jadine and wife, Geo Harrison and wife, and 80 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 47 | Sun sets..... 5 41 | Moon rises....12 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 53 | Gov. Island 12 42 | Hell Gate..... 2 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamer Metamora, Coffin, Washington, master.

Ships Pacific, Hull, Buenos Ayres, Wm. Nelson & Son; Lord Brougham, (Hamb.,) Herring, Philadelphia, R. M. Sloman & Co.; Lord Dufferin, (Br.,) Orkney, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Ida, (Brem.,) Nicolas, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks N. Boynton, Miller, London, Snow & Burgess; Fornitta, (Norw.,) Matheson, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Beelder, (Norw.,) Hendrickson, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lina, (Brem.,) Steingraff, Trinidad de Cuba, Oelrichs & Co.; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Billing, Liverpool, Hennings &